The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Two Louisiana Legislatures.

GOV. KELLOGG'S VIEWS ON THE CONDITION OF THE STATE.

Democrats Call on Him and Get Snubbed.

Hampton Calls on the Faithful of South Carolina for Their Taxes.

LOUISIANA.

The Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1.—About noon the Democratic Committee called at the State House and asked that the barricades and police be removed, which Gov. Kellogg declined to do, and the Democrats withdrew.

At 12:30 the Clerk of the House made a similar demand, which was likewise refused and declined. He refused to call the roll, whereupon Louis Sauer, of Avoyelles, called the House to order at the request of Secretary of State Deslonde, and called the roll. Sixty-eight members answered, fifty-nine being a quorum.

Without administering the oath to members nomination for Speaker were announced, and ex-Gov. R. S. Hahn and Warmoth were put in nomination. The vote was taken by ayes and nays. Hahn received 55, was declared elected, and took the chair.

The Senate was promptly organized by Lieutenant Governor Antoine with more than a quorum.

Governors Kellogg and Packard were besieged this forenoon by political friends.

The House was called to order about one o'clock by Clerk Trezevant, but sixty-one answered to their names on the first call, which being more than a quorum, the name of Louis Bush was put in nomination for Speaker, and he was elected.

Gov. Kellogg's Message.

Gov. Kellogg's message is not long, but is very pointed. He refers to the difficulties which have surrounded him—organized tax resistance and armed rebellion during the first two years of his administration, and which nearly stifle the revolutionary attempt to seize illegally the seats of the lower House, and the effort to displace the executive authority by false and frivolous articles of impeachment, adopted in violation of plighted faith.

United States troops are under arms at their quarters, and United States Marshal Pitkin is at his office in the Custom House, which is connected with the State House by a telegraph wire. No one apprehends trouble unless brought about by some unforeseen occurrence.

The Democratic Legislature.

1 P. M.—The Democratic Legislature met at St. Patrick's Hall—the Senate in the ladies' parlor—and was called to order by Senator Ogden, a holding-over member. Nineteen, including nine holding-over Senators, answered to their names. This is the number required for a quorum, and Democrats claim that nine others, who is sick, will act with them, making twenty, seventeen of whom there is no contest against.

The Senate.

When the Senate met to-day there was a bare quorum present. Senator Hamlin, late Sheriff of Ouachita, was missing, and strict search failed to discover him, although he answered at roll call. Soon after Will Stevens, one of the holding over Democratic Senators, calling on Governor Kellogg, was captured by the Sergeant-at-Arms and taken to the Senate chamber, thus giving a quorum, and a resolution was adopted seating Kelso, who in the last session represented Rapides district, but was not returned this year by the Board of Canvassers, and Baker, who ran in the district adjoining the parishes of Ouachita and Natchitoches. They were seated, provided the Senators returned as elected did not present themselves.

Concurrent resolutions were passed by the House, establishing in place of the present Superior District Court, one to be called the Superior Civil Court of Orleans, having exclusive jurisdiction of all matters of contests in office; also, one setting forth the combinations defying the lawful authorities, threatening the peace, &c., and calling on the President of the United States for protection.

Constitution of the Two Legislatures.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2—12 M.—The situation is unchanged. Everything is quiet. The Legislatures are constituted as follows: State House—Senate, eight holding over Senators and eleven seated by the board; House, sixty-eight members returned by the board, two of whom the Democrats claim were not elected. St. Patrick's Hall—Senate, none holding over, eight returned by the board and four who were counted out, but claim they were elected; House, forty returned by the board and twenty-five claim they were elected, but counted out by the board.

Democrats Wait on Gov. Kellogg and Get Snubbed.

Shortly before noon a committee from the St. Patrick's Hall House, consisting of R. H. Wilds, of Orleans, J. M. Williams, of East Baton Rouge, and Charles Singleton, of Landry, waited upon Governor Kellogg at the State House, and presented a written communication, informing him that the House of Representatives was organized at St. Patrick's Hall, at the same time entering a solemn protest against the occupation of the State House by armed police and militia against the exclusion from the State House of duly elected representatives of the people and against the presence of armed metropolitans and soldiers.

Gov. Kellogg replied that there were several statements contained in the communication which were incorrect. There were no military, properly speaking, in the State House. Yesterday there was a force of police, armed not differently from the way in which they were ordinarily armed as conservators of the peace. They were especially instructed not to interfere with any member of the Legislature, but to protect them from interference from others. There were no United States troops in the State House. It was not true that any passage way had been cut from the State House to the adjoining building, to facilitate the bringing of troops into the building. Whatever communication existed had existed a long time. As to the House which the committee claimed had been legally and properly organized, the law provided that the Secretary of State should furnish the Clerk with a list of the members elected. That list was furnished the Clerk. Sixty-eight of the members whose names were in that list appeared in the regular hall of the House of Representatives yesterday, and forty-two or forty-four at most appeared in St. Patrick's Hall. He must decline to receive any communication from a body which lacked nearly one-fifth of a quorum.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

In the Republican Legislature, in joint session, Mr. Bush read the returns from each parish as furnished by the Secretary of State and compiled by the Returning Board, and announced that Packard had been elected Governor and Antoine Lieutenant Governor.

The Political Condition of the State.

The Republican Senate adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to transmit immediately to the Senators and Representatives in Congress those portions of his message which relate to the political condition of the State. In these portions of the message Gov. Kellogg traced the history of the State since reconstruction, asserting that the New Orleans July riots of 1866 were still justified and approved, and the judge who refused to charge the jury in regard to them had been re-elected to the same office ever since; that the Grant parish massacre was still regarded as a justifiable assertion of white supremacy, and that the whole political history of the party opposed to Republican principles in the State was characterized by one aim—the voting of all political control into the hands of an aristocratic oligarchy, irrespective of the will of the majority of the people, and practical nullification of the Constitutional measures which accord to the emancipated slaves the rights of citizens. He adds: "It is argued with apparent plausibility that the disorders admitted to prevail in some of the Southern States are the result of the inefficiency of the Republican State authorities and their inability to enforce the laws and bring the guilty parties to justice. It is pointed out that in Georgia and Alabama and other Southern States which have been redeemed, as it is called, from Republican rule, peace prevails and political murders are comparatively unknown. The very statement of this proposition carries with it a confession of guilt. It discloses the fact that disorders in the South are created by opponents of Republicanism for the purpose of obtaining control of the Government, and that until they obtained control of the offices, whether they have such a majority of legal voters as would justly entitle them to these offices or not, political turmoil will continue. No local tribunals can prevent or punish political offences whilst the controling spirit among influential citizens sanctions or connives at these disorders. There seems to me but three ways by which peace can be maintained and the laws of the State and of the United States can be enforced in Louisiana against political offenders. First, the surrender of the State Government to the minority who controled its destinies before the emancipation of slaves; second, the acceptance by that minority in good faith of the constitution and amendments, which issues were decided by the war; third, the enactment by Congress of such appropriate and valid legislation as will secure the enforcement of these amendments against organized, insidious and desperate hostility."

Snubbed Again.

The interest in the investigating committees has given way to interest in the State politics. A committee of the Democratic Senate to-day waited on Secretary of State Deslonde, and asked for the official returns of the State election. Deslonde declined to recognize them, and said the law directed him to furnish them to the Speaker of the House, which he had done.

Democratic Deserters.

One member of the Democratic House to-day deserted that body and reported at the State House. Eight members returned elected by the Board still are absent from the city.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Hampton Calls on the Faithful for Their Taxes.

COLUMBIA, January 2.—Hampton has issued an address calling upon all faithful, law-abiding and loyal citizens who desire to maintain the government of their choice to come forward promptly and pay ten per cent. of the amount of taxes paid by them last year. Hampton says: "It is for the people of South Carolina now to determine whether they will support the government they have installed or the attempted usurpation, which is only upheld by the bayonets of Federal troops. I am but the representative of the people of the State, and to their decision I shall bow with profound respect as long as they choose to support me. As the duly elected Governor I shall maintain that position, if supported by them. I feel safe in assuring them that their rights will soon be firmly established and fully recognized."

FLORIDA.

The Contest Between the Supreme Court and the Board of Canvassers.

TALLAHASSEE, January 2.—The Supreme Court met yesterday, but did not consider the paper filed by the Board of Canvassers on the 27th ult. as an answer to their peremptory writ, as the court could not accept it. It was returned to the Secretary of State, as properly belonging to the files of that office, and the court ordered the board to answer by four o'clock to the plain language of the writ by canvassing the vote for Governor, and omitting in their return any votes cast for any State officer, as the rights of Presidential electors and members of Congress were not matters before the court. The board made a return at five o'clock, when the counsel for the relator asked and was granted until to-day to examine the return, and the court adjourned.

THE RAILWAY HORROR.

The Victims of the Disaster at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 2.—The victims of to this city to be cared for are all doing well, and the injuries of most of them are not as serious as at first supposed. The following persons, who are at the Huron Street Hospital, will leave for their homes to-morrow morning: Mr. Patterson, New York; Mr. Hayes, drover, Kentucky; Mr. Lalor, freight agent P., F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago, and Mr. Burnham, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The other patients will all probably be able to go to their homes within a week or ten days.

There have been no bodies recovered to-day from the debris of the Ashtabula wreck, and with the exception of Alexander Monroe, of Somerville, Mass., who lies at Culver House in a critical condition, the wounded are doing as well as could be expected.

The Coroner's Inquest.

Robt. O. McIntyre, conductor on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., was the first witness examined at the coroner's inquest, which was resumed at 11 o'clock this morning. When the accident occurred he was walking near the bridge, and was one of the first to arrive at the wreck. He testified that the fire spread with great rapidity, that the citizens used every exertion to prevent the spread of the flames, but were baffled in the attempt by the fierce wind.

James L. Porter was on the ground early. He says a steamer with proper management could have arrested the fire in a very few minutes after it started. Witness heard the conductor say there were one hundred and sixty passengers on board the train.

The conductor testified yesterday that there were but one hundred and thirty-one.

The next witness called, Henry A. White, was a passenger in the City of Buffalo car. He was aroused from his sleep by jarring motion, and thinks the train was off the track before they began to go down. He described his experience in getting out, and testified as to the number of passengers on the train. There were only three vacant seats in the smoking car he knew for a fact. He estimated the number of passengers at three hundred.

Jas. Manning, the Water Works Engineer, was interrogated about the fire plug in the water works. He swore he had tried the hose couplings of the fire brigade on his plug, and it would not fit. The coupling and plug cap were afterwards produced and found to fit perfectly, and Manning was compelled to admit he had made a great mistake.

Dan McGuire, engineer of the first engine, heard the bridge snap behind him when he was within two car lengths of the abutment. He says that his engine had run up hill to get off the bridge. He could give no information about the wreck or the incidents of the fire, although he was there some time.

The inquest adjourned till 8:30 to morrow morning.

Relics Found.

CLEVELAND, O., January 2.—Among the relics found in the wreck at Ashtabula to-day was a pin cushion, which was identified as belonging to Mrs. Goldrick, of Des Moines, Iowa. Two shirts and a shawl strap were found, which had on them the name of Dr. F. H. Hubbard, of Oak City, Iowa, and were recognized by friends as his.

Two more bodies were identified to-day, that of Martha Volkby by pieces of a dress and hair, and Chas. Vogel, of Albany, by his coat buttons, one leg of the trowsers, a handkerchief and watch chain. Among the things gathered from the debris was a left hand perfectly preserved, and another hand burned and blackened almost to a crisp.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 2.—The Legislature convened to-day, and the Governor presented his address. George B. Sloan was chosen Speaker of the House.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, January 2.—The Minnesota Legislature met to-day. The House organized by the election of J. L. Beggs, of Freeborn county, as Speaker, with all the other officers named in the Republican caucus. The Republican caucus for United States Senator to succeed Wm. Windom will be held on Thursday evening, the 4th. The election takes place on the 10th.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 2.—The General Assembly organized to-day, a quorum of both branches being present. The annual message of Governor Hayes was read. It shows a State debt of $36,660,987. There has been a decrease during the year in the debt of $1,500,000. The Governor suggests in a pointed manner that while separate political parties seem necessary in national affairs, yet there is no necessity for them in local affairs. Among the principal recommendations is one urging an amendment to the Constitution providing for the abolition of the civil action against him for years, on the same day as the Presidential election.

"Down Six Fathoms Deep."

KEY WEST, FLA., January 2.—The steamship Emilie sank last night in six fathoms of water. Only one man and an infant are known to be lost, but a boat load of passengers is missing. The Captain's boat and one other has arrived here. Steamers have gone out in search of the missing passengers. The mails were lost.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Meeting of the Legislature.

Newmyer Elected President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

E. Reed Meyer Secures the Speakership of the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 1, 1877.

Caucus Nominations.

The Senate caucus this evening nominated Newmyer as President *pro tem.*; for Chief Clerk, Thos. B. Cochran, of Lancaster; Journal Clerk, Lucius Rodgers, of McKean; Reading Clerk, E. W. Smiley, of Venango; Message Clerk, George Pearson, Mercer; Transcribing Clerks, G. F. Butterfield, Erie, and S. A. Smith, Indiana; Sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Cromer, Somerset; Assistant, Wm. Wettach, Allegheny; Doorkeeper, J. J. Long, Washington; Assistant, Eli D. Robinson, Butler; Chief Engineer, Charles Everson, Pittsburgh; Paster and Folder, Samuel P. Connor, South Side.

Henry M. Long presided over the House caucus. For Speaker, Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, presented E. Reed Myer, of Bradford county. Mr. Edge, of Chester, presented Harry Huhn, of Philadelphia. Mr. Myer received seventy-nine votes, and Mr. Huhn thirty-nine, when the nomination was made unanimous. W. S. Shurlock, of Beaver, and John A. Smull, of Harrisburg, were nominated for Chief and Resident Clerks by acclamation. Mr. Bradley, of Montour, nominated for Reading Clerk David E. Rhigs, of Allegheny City, and Richard Thomas, J. F. White and John W. Williams have been agreed upon for subordinate positions.

Mr. Billingsley, of Washington county, is chairman of the State Committee to select all the candidates for minor places, and report to the caucus to-morrow evening. Allegheny county has no representative on this committee.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock by Lieutenant Governor Latta. Prayer was offered by Rev. Snyder.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the returns of the election for Senators, which were opened and announced. Forty-nine Senators answered. Mr. Seymour, of Tioga, was absent.

President Pro Tem

The election of a President *pro tem.* was proceeded with, when Mr. Newmyer received thirty votes and Herman Yerkes nineteen. On being conducted to the chair the President *pro tem.* returned thanks in a brief speech.

Thomas B. Cochran was unanimously elected Chief Clerk, and the remaining officers as agreed upon in the Republican caucus were elected.

A resolution authorizing the President *pro tem.* to appoint all standing committees was adopted.

Thanks to a Former Chief Clerk.

Mr. DILL (Democrat) offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Rusell Errett has voluntarily retired from the Chief Clerkship of the Senate, after long service, during which he has uniformly commanded the approval of the Senate for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties; therefore

Resolved, That the Senate again declares its appreciation of Russell Errett as one of the most faithful and efficient of its officers, and its assurance to him that this expression of kind feelings of the members of the Senate is the sentiment of the Senate without distinction of party.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order by Clerk Woolever at 12 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Clark. The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the returns of the election for Senators, which were opened and read. One hundred and ninety-three answered.

Election of Speaker.

The House proceeded to elect a Speaker. Mr. LONG, of Allegheny, presented the name of E. Reed Myer, of Bradford.

Mr. ZIEGLER, of Lehigh, presented the name of John E. Faunce, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Myer received 118 votes and Mr. Faunce 75. Messrs. Huhn and Faunce escorted the Speaker to the chair, who returned thanks in an appropriate speech.

W. C. Shurlock, of Beaver, John A. Smull, of Dauphin, and W. H. Bradley were elected Chief, Resident and Reading Clerks. The Democrats voted for the present incumbents for the same places.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Governor will send in a message to-morrow.

Subordinate Officers.

The State Committee this evening made a report for subordinate officers, and the six districts in Allegheny county got four places. First district—David E. Rhys, Janitor of committee rooms; Second and Fourth districts—F. White, Rotunda Doorkeeper; Joseph Thomas, Janitor of committee rooms; Fifth and Sixth districts—John W. Williams, Assistant Postmaster.

K.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement for the Month Ending December 31, 1876.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending December 31, 1876:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 994,900,800
Three per cent. bonds	712,320,450
4½ per cent. bonds	33,660,000
Total coin bonds	$1,690,821,250
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	11,854,360
Legal tenders	366,129,546
Certificates of deposit	31,000,000
Fractional currency	26,348,206
Coin certificates	47,280,000
Total without interest	$ 470,748,752
Total debt	$2,187,404,363
Total interest	42,518,157

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 96,517,418
Currency	9,483,860
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	31,000,000
Total in Treasury	$ 137,001,278
Debt less cash in Treasury	$ 2,089,336,099
Increase of debt during December	3,585,142
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876	6,518,103

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	32,080,218
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c	7,004,507
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,075,710

THE GREAT SNOW STORM

The Weather Furnished by "Old Prob." All Around the Circle.

RICHMOND, VA., January 2.—Advices from the western portions of Virginia state that the snow is from eighteen to twenty inches deep. Fourteen freight trains are snow-bound between Lynchburg and Bristol, Tenn., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad are also blocked. The storm is the heaviest known in Virginia for a number of years.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The sleighing is excellent here. There has been no such a fall of snow since 1859.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The heavy snow storm of last night has made some detention in the mails. The Pittsburgh mail, due here at 11 last night, did not arrive until 11 this morning.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The snow-storm throughout the eastern States has been the heaviest of any for several years.

Advance in Passenger Rates.

NEW YORK, January 2.—At a meeting of passenger agents held in this city to-day the following advance in passenger rates was determined upon by the trunk lines: New York to Cleveland, from $8 to $11; Toledo, $10 to $13 50; Detroit, $10 to $12; Chicago, $15 to $18; St. Louis, $17 to $23; Indianapolis, $12 to $17; Louisville, $15 to $20; Cincinnati, $11 to $16.

CHICAGO, January 2.—The trunk line managers announce the following passenger rates, to go into effect to-morrow: From Chicago to New York, $18; from St. Louis to New York, $23; to Boston one dollar more than to New York, and to Philadelphia one dollar and a half less. This is an increase of five dollars. From Chicago to Buffalo the rates are advanced to $12. The former fare was $10. The new rates are for limited tickets, which shows that the advance is temporary, and that another is expected.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

The Peace Conference.

PERA, January 2.—Monday's sitting of the conference was very brief. The Turkish delegates declared that they had no authority to discuss questions of international commission and gen d' armerie. The Turkish cabinet council will in the meantime deliberate upon the Porte's definite answer to the proposition of the powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 2.—The fourth sitting of the plenary conference was held to-day. The Marquis of Salisbury expressed the views of the plenipotentiaries upon the Turkish counter proposals. During the discussion the Turkish delegates enumerated the points upon which they did not consider they could negotiate. These were chiefly the organization of local gen d' armeries with foreign participation, the question of an international commission, and the extension of Servian territory. The plenipotentiaries asked if this declaration was tantamount to absolute refusal. The Turkish delegates replied that they must refer to the Porte. The next sitting of the conference is fixed for Thursday, when the Porte will give a definite reply.

The Marquis of Salisbury visited Midhat Pasha, Grand Vizier, after the conference. The counter-proposals of Turkey differ completely from the scheme agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries. It is stated Gen. Ignatieff, Russian plenipotentiary, has declared that he cannot discuss the Turkish proposals, and is supported by other plenipotentiaries. Thursday's sitting will probably be decisive.

LONDON, January 2.—A dispatch from Constantinople, received to-night, says at Monday's sitting of the conference the Turks, in addition to the points already mentioned, refused to accept the proposal that the official language of each district should be that of a majority of the inhabitants thereof. The Marquis of Salisbury addressed the conference with warmth, condemning the obstinacy of the Porte. Although another sitting is appointed for Thursday, but little hope of an understanding is entertained. The plenipotentiaries have intimated their intention, if the Porte persists in resisting the proposals of the powers, to quit Constantinople. General Ignatieff has asked Sofvet Pasha for authorization for a Russian man-of-war to enter the Bosphorus to convey him home. Sofvet has granted the authorization, and if the efforts to effect an understanding fail, Ignatieff will depart on Saturday.

LONDON, January 2.—Another telegram, dated Constantinople, Tuesday evening, states that at the interview between Lord Salisbury and Midhat Pasha, after the sitting of the conference yesterday, the conversation became very animated. In consequence of Salisbury's reproaches the Grand Vizier declared he was ready to resign, as he could not agree to conditions incompatable with the independence and integrity of Turkey. Salisbury urged that it was to the interest of Turkey to accept the proposals of the powers. Midhat replied that the Porte might make concessions upon some points, but would reject all which were contrary to the dignity of the Empire.

After this interview a Cabinet council was held, and Midhat visited all the plenipotentiaries. Count Chaudordy was to have an audience with the Sultan to-day. A council of Turkish Ministers will be held to-morrow to decide upon the resolutions to be communicated to the conference on Thursday. The reports are confirmed that Ignatieff and Salisbury will quit Constantinople immediately if the Porte refuses the proposals of the powers.

Military preparations are proceeding with activity. The Greek inhabitants of Philippopolis have commissioned their delegates to Constantinople to formally protest before the latter hostilities against the assimilation of the Greek population of Philippopolis with the Bulgarians.

Affairs in Servia.

LONDON, January 3.—A dispatch from Belgrade reports that Gen. Nikitine on Monday dismissed the Russian and foreign officers whom he had engaged, and with Dandeville, the Czar's adjutant, will soon return to Russia. The Russian soldiers who remain in Servia will be incorporated in the Servian army. The Skupitschina will assemble immediately to vote the budget. The question of conscription will probably be raised at the same time.

A Berlin dispatch says it is reported from St. Petersburg that Gen. Ignatieff has already re-embarked the archives of the Empassy.

Encouraging the Turks.

A special from Constantinople says somebody is encouraging the Turks to resist. Some believe Austria is doing so secretly.

FRANCE.

Terrific Gale.

PARIS, January 2.—A tremendous gale has been raging on the Atlantic coast of France. Two villages were threatened with destruction by high water. Several lives were lost. One of the telegraph cables between France and England has parted.

A Bankrupt Bank.

LONDON, January 3.—A Paris telegram announces that the Banque Franco-Holland has been declared bankrupt.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Counsel informed Judge Westbrook in the Supreme Court to-day that the prosecution have stipulated not to arrest Peter B. Sweeny in case he comes over from Paris and attends the trial of the civil action against him for seven million dollars, and he has telegraphed that he will attend. Mr. Sweeny being in enfeebled health and the season inclement, the case was adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 2.—Caroline Pfeiffer, wife of a grocery man, was shot and instantly killed last evening in her father's house by a man named Frank Aiden. The murderer, when arrested, said he had killed one woman and would kill another if he got a chance. Aiden formerly lived in Hackensack, New York, but has been in this city five years.

SALT LAKE, January 2.—A snow slide occurred near Alta, on December 28th, which destroyed the Wellington mine boarding house and buried the inmates. Their fate is not known, except that all perished. To-day two men were taken from the wreck in an exhausted condition. Four more persons were burned, and are supposed to be dead.

COLUMBUS, O., January 2.—A special to the *State Journal* states that great excitement prevailed at Lithopolis to-day over the murder of Henry Creighton, a well known citizen. The killing was done with an axe, and his wife is charged with committing the act.

COLUMBUS, O., January 2.—Chas. Cannon, a blacksmith, was found lying on his face in his shop, dead, and a portion of his body horribly burned. It is supposed he fell into the fire while in an apoplectic fit.

CHEYENNE, WY., January 2.—The infantry of Gen. Crook's expedition will arrive at Fort Laramie to-morrow, Gen. McKenzie, with the cavalry and artillery, tomorrow, and the whole force will be disbanded at that post.

CINCINNATI, January 1.—Chris. Kattemeyer had considerable trouble with his wife, and the latter brought suit for divorce. He endeavored to induce her to withdraw the suit. He visited her and asked her to abandon the suit and return to him. She again refused. He left the room, but soon returned and asked her to shake hands with him. Upon her refusal he seized her and stabbed her near the left arm-pit with a knife about a foot long, used for embowelling hogs. She fell to the floor, and he stabbed himself three times with the same knife, the last blow reaching the heart, and he died instantly.

MEMPHIS, January 2.—A special from the State Capital says there was no quorum in either house, as all the trains bringing the members were snow bound.

Decision in a Suit Against a Mercantile Agency.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—A suit of considerable interest to the business community was decided in the Court of Common Pleas to-day by Judge Forse. An action was brought by W. J. and J. R. Gibson against the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. to recover nine hundred dollars, upon the ground that the Mercantile Agency of the defendants had been guilty of negligence in not reporting the amount and number of mortgages on the property of a party about whom the plaintiffs inquired. Judge Forse held that under the contract of the defendants they are not liable unless the inquiry is specially made and agreed to by both parties, and gave a verdict for the defendants.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

BROWNSVILLE, January 2, 1876.

River 4 feet 8 inches and stationary. Weather snowy. Thermometer 16 at 7 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1876.

Three were no arrivals or departures to-day. Clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, January 2, 1876.

Weather cool and clear. The river is unchanged.

CAIRO, January 2, 1876.

River 1 foot 7 inches and rising. Clear; mercury 26. No business.

MEMPHIS, January 2, 1876.

The river fell 8 inches. Weather clear and cold. Ice running very light. No arrivals or departures.

VICKSBURG, January 2, 1876.

The river fell six inches. Weather clear and mild. The harbor is full of ice. No boats up or down. Arrived—Colorado.

EVANSVILLE, January 2, 1876.

Clear and cool; mercury 8 to 21; barometer 29¾; wind from the West; no signs of a change. River 7 9-10 feet and rising slowly. The ice is strengthening. No business.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Senate Proceedings.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of bills and petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees, and the Senate, for want of a quorum, adjourned until to-day.

Louisiana Affairs.

In the cabinet session yesterday the resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature asking for protection by the Government against violence were referred to, but no action was taken. The Government has not changed its former opinion that the troops already in that State are fully able to cope with any difficulties that may arise and which would properly demand military interference. So far as the orders to the military authorities in the South are concerned the decision of the cabinet was that there should be no change.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

The Senate committee on counting the electoral vote held another meeting yesterday. A prominent member says the general indications seemed more hopeful for an ultimate agreement than at any previous meeting. On the other hand, another member of the committee says he cannot perceive that the committee made any progress toward harmonizing the conflicting views.

Certificates of Election Presented.

Democratic certificates of Presidential electors in Louisiana and South Carolina were delivered to Senator Ferry yesterday. No receipts were given.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

John Elkin vs. John Meyer. New trial refused.

McDonald and McCormick vs. Patterson et al. New trial refused.

North Star Building and Loan Association vs. John Duncan. New trial refused.

James B. Meaner vs. Conrad Berringer. New trial refused.

J. T. Dickey vs. James Skelding. New trial refused.

Hanlon vs. Riggs et al. New trial refused.

David Maxwell for use vs. Thos. Conroy. New trial refused.

John Stacy vs. Samuel McQuiggan. New trial granted.

N. Whiting & Co. vs. Bennett Lake. New trial granted.

Same plaintiff vs. John B. Sarber. New trial refused.

Casey & Fogarty vs. Joseph Spencer. New trial refused.

R. M. Stevenson vs. Edward Kelley et al. New trial refused.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING AND WHITE.

J. Duross O'Brian, Sarah A. O'Brian, his wife, Mary and H. L. McCullough vs. J. G. Welday and Thomas J. Murphy. Verdict for defendants.

Thomas Mellon vs. M. B. Stotler; action of debt. On trial.

Wm. Ward and Wm. Hall, for use of James Kelly vs. George and John T. McConis; *scire facias* to revive judgment. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Lawton vs. steamboat "Tigress."
Feather vs. same.
Wilmot vs. same.
Tarr, widow vs. same,
Tarr vs. same.
Miller et ux vs. Huckestein.
Old vs. Gordan.
Paul vs. Giles, owner.
Smith & Sons vs. Greddell.
Booth, for use vs. Staub.
Meyer et al vs. Greenawalt.
Oliver McClintock & Co. vs. O'Donnell, administratrix.
Smith, administrator vs. Anderson et al.
Daniel Sons vs. Sweetzell et ux.
Nicholas, for use vs. Bradley.
Stratton vs. Harley.
Straus, in trust vs. Moorehead, Adams & Co.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Burke, indicted for agravated assault and battery on oath of Thos. Flaherty. Verdict of guilty but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. Flaherty, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Michael Burke. Verdict of guilty but recommended to mercy.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Clay Campbell indicted for larceny on oath of W. Heno. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of two years.

Commonwealth vs. Frederick Walter, indicted for incestuous fornication on oath of John Mack; defendand pleaded guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John Hunter, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Thos. Clopper-white; *nolle pros* allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. P. Walker, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Jas. W. Caulket; *nolle pros* allowed on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. John McGowan, indicted for forgery and uttering under false pretenses, on oath of Sarah Lenerbaugh; verdict of not guilty, but defendent to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Daisey Johnston, Jenny Brown, *alias* Maggie Smith and Joseph Scott, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John C. Brown. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Commonwealth vs.	
A. Miller,	Jas. Quinn et al.,
John Smith,	Jos. Bradley,
Wm. Donney,	H. A. Gibben,
John Anderson,	Franz Seiverth,
John Johnston et al.,	Wm. Limmebock,
Adela Johnston,	Pat. Trainor,
Dan'l McClelland,	John Ner (2),
Lyda Free,	Jas. Fos,
Wm. Wallace,	Chas. Theobalt,
John Keller,	Phil. Morris,
John Kelly,	Jas. Hagy,
Wm. Quartz,	Chas. Bauer.

Legal Notes.

THE modified revenue law consolidating certain storekeepers' and gaugers' positions will not go into effect until the last of February.

W. B. ROGERS, Esq., has gone to Philadelphia for a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court in the matter of the School Directorship of the Twenty-third ward.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, druggist of this city, have filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. A similar petition was filed by C. N. Avery, of Erie county.

THE Supreme Court of this State met in Philadelphia on Monday. Several cases of general interest from this county are pending, on which decisions are expected, but none were filed on the first day of the term.

CHRISTIAN and Bernard Wolf, who were arrested on a bench warrant on a charge of concealing goods to defraud creditors, were yesterday committed to jail. The warrant was issued at the instance of W. E. Schmertz & Co., shoe dealers.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Allegheny Controllers —Emphatic Disapproval of the Reduction of Salaries—Proceedings Around the Question of a Decrease in Principals—Preparations for the Battle.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held a regular monthly meeting last night in the Common Council chamber. The session was opened with prayer by Mr. Arrott. The members present were Messrs. Arrott, Bert, Benney, Beilstine, Craig, Cowan, Davidson, Dunwoody, Hanny, Hartman, Hamilton, Malcolm Hay, Hopkins, Lange, Longenheim, Lorenz, Miller, Marshall, McDaniel, McCune, McElroy, Oliver, Ritenour, D. L. Smith, Joel Smith, Straub, Stewart, Slack, Sutton, Scott, Satler, Trimble, S. S. D. Thompson, Robert Thompson, Vonohlon, Watson, and President King.

Following the reading and approval of the minutes Mr. Smith, of the Third ward, reported the resignation of Miss Nettie Black, a primary teacher, and the election of her stead of Miss Rhoda Smith, who was confirmed.

Mr. R. C. Miller, of the Library Committee, reported that 4,073 books were issued from the library last month, 69 purchased and 39 donated.

The matter of the claim of Prof. McCullough, late Principal in the Ninth ward, for payment of one month's salary when no school was held, was taken up, and no reliable action forthcoming from the special committee to which it had been referred, it was decided, on motion of Mr. Miller, that the committee be instructed to proceed at once with the performance of its duty.

The proposed Act of Assembly, reducing the number of Controllers to three from each ward, and providing for the election and organization thereof, was called up and Messrs. Malcolm Hay and Hamilton spoke effevely in opposition to it. The members were very emphatic in their disapproval of the bill, the first section, when it came to a vote, being almost unanimously opposed. With its failure the entire bill of course went under. Dr. Hamilton said he thought the object sought to be attained by the bill could be reached by a resolution making twenty-five Controllers a quorum for the transaction of business, and he accordingly offered one to that effect, which was referred to the appropriate committee. The difficulty of securing a quorum has always been the chief argument in favor of reducing the number of members of the Board.

The following resolutions, presented by Mr. Smith, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Councils of the city of Allegheny be petitioned to collect the school taxes without expense to this Board.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report at the next regular meeting an estimate of the revenue of the Board for the next ensuing year, and the probable amount of expenses, together with the estimated deficiency to be provided for.

Mr. Miller submitted the following paper, which was carried:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that there are several errors in the late report of the City Superintendent in relation to our High Schools; therefore,

Resolved, That the report and the question to which it refers be referred to a special committee of five to investigate and report; said committee to have power to send for and examine any teachers or others in the employ of this Board.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton the committee was increased to one from each local board. This resolution, together with the second one by Mr. Smith, and the one below presented by Dr. Hamilton, all have a bearing upon the matter of the reduction of the number of Principals, to which the Board now seems to manifest as much hostility as ever. Mr. Smith is in favor of the reduction, and desires to show when the question comes up for discussion, if it ever should, that the finances of the Board are in such a deplorable condition as to imperatively demand a decrease in the expenditures, and that the best way that can be accomplished is to let some of the Principals slide. Mr. Miller is opposed to the reduction and expects to make it patent to even the most ordinary mind that Allegheny City now pays less for supervision than any other city in the Union; that her schools are among the best, and that tampering continually with the system under which they are managed is much more likely to do great harm than to accomplish the least good. The committee that will give this subject a thorough investigation consists of Messrs. Scott, Hopkins, Bellstein, Miller, chairman, McElroy, Wallace, Hanny, Sutton, Hartman, Watson and Oliver.

City Superintendent Davis submitted the following statistical report concerning the city schools for December:

Total enrollment

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

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WEDNESDAY JANUARY 3, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 56½.

BONDS at Frankfort, now 88, 102½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 107.

THE Governor's message will be sent to the Legislature to-day.

THE death of P. P. BLISS, the composer and religious singer, in the Ashtabula disaster, will arouse profound regret and sorrow.

THE Supreme Court of Florida refused to accept the return made by the State Canvassers to its order for a re-count of the vote, and in again ordering compliance with the writ, exempts Presidential Electors and Congressmen from the count. This will give the Republicans two members of Congress under the first count, in place of one under the second count.

THE continued snows, and even cold, serve to give the present winter character as an old-fashioned winter. Thus far it has been attended with prevailing good health, and the heavy snow falls are full of promise for a good wheat growing season this year. The fall wheat will be protected by the snows, and spring wheat will have the benefit of softened and well watered earth. Winters like the present are far preferable to the changeable ones of the past few years.

TWO DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS were inaugurated on New Year's day,—ROBINSON, of New York, and VANCE, of North Carolina. The former was introduced by Governor TILDEN, in a self-gratulatory address, that shows that he fully appreciates himself, while the latter paid him the doubtful compliment that he was elected to the Chief Magistracy of the nation by a majority of the popular vote. Whether this limitation of his allusion to this point was attributable to his doubt as to the electoral vote, is a matter of inference. Governor VANCE was warlike, provided Northern Democrats do the fighting this time. It is but just to say that ROBINSON of New York is expected to give the State a fair administration.

IN Louisiana, while there is the usual effort on the part of the Democrats to use on the State Government, there is not likely to be the same fierce outbreaks that have heretofore occurred. The Democracy now understand, with sufficient clearness that the United States authorities do not intend to permit any more such performances as they have heretofore given; and that if violence is resorted to, my prompt measures of repression will be employed. They are aware that an outbreak will do them no practical good, and hence have confined themselves to protests against the precautions taken by Governor KELLOGG to preserve the peace and insure a proper organization of the Legislature. Of course, protesting to their right, and to this no one objects.

THE outburst of bitterness in Florida would lead to hesitancy there about enforcing the principle that irrespective of justice or right, votes are to be counted, because they are in the box, is to bid for repeating, violence and fraud. Even the Courts of Florida cannot afford to allow the violent element supremacy, unless they are willing that justice shall be a mockery, and the decisions of the Courts dictated by an outside mob. We strongly suspect many of those in Florida who imagine they will make a point by playing with the Democracy, will yet learn a bitter lesson of mortification and defeat. It is better that they should adhere to the right.

SOUTHERN VIEWS.

We find, here and there, a Northern Democratic paper which affects to disbelieve the report that Southern Democrats do not propose to be made cat's-paws longer for the benefit of their brethren North; but claiming that the party is one and invisible. We have before us a copy of the *State*, a Democratic paper, published in Richmond, Virginia, which deals editorially with this question. After recognizing the idea of the failure of the South to act in the way proposed by Northern Democrats, it says: "One thing we bid our northern friends take to heart: If they want it for us to move, ever so little, before they move, they will never move at all. Moreover, if they do not move, of themselves and for themselves—if they do not exhaust all possible means of securing the results of the victory which we won for them in November, then let them count no more on a "solid Democratic South;" let them delude themselves with no vain hope that we shall forever hew the wood and draw the water for men whose words are deeds of which we always pay the penalty, for men who would not follow, and now dare not lead. If those fair-weather friends of ours, who now impertinently complain of us, choose to let slip the last opportunity to vindicate their liberties and to make respected the will of the people against the schemes of usurpers, let them understand, once for all, that the Democratic party of the South will no longer exist in a national sense, but will be content in the several States to manage as best it may its domestic affairs, and will know how to destroy within the States the remnants of power still left to the Republican party."

It will be seen from the above that the *State* bears no love to the Republican party, and also that it proposes, practically, the same violent course at the South that has been heretofore pursued, but for the purpose of seizing on State power, and not in the interest of national politics. Thus, it is not from love toward the Republican party that this course is pursued, but from positive disgust at the swindling course of the Northern Democracy. And we are not left in doubt as to the reason for this. It it distinctly declared in the same editorial, that the Northern Democrats betrayed them into rebellion in 1861, by promises that were never kept. Says the *State*, "That we are powerless is the fact, and whose fault is it but that of those dear friends at the North, invincible in peace and invisible in war,' who promised unutterable things in 1859 and 1860, and forgot all about it in 1861?" Thus we have definitely repeated that the Democratic party North made large promises in 1859 and 1860, if the South would enter into civil war. The nature of those promises has been specifically stated by others, and were that the hands of the North should be tied, so that there should be no effective resistance to the South, and that at best the war should be fought on Northern soil. But the *State* goes farther, and intimates that as early as 1859 the Northern Democrats were trying to induce them to go into rebellion, playing them with promises of help, and assurances of success. It is evident that there is a secret history to this affair that needs to be unfolded, and it will form one of the most shameful records of duplicity, heartlessness and treason ever unfolded to the public. The known record of that party will seem like a revelation of living light, in comparison with the secret history that will thus be unfolded. It will be noticed that to all the declarations from the South, that they acted perfidiously, a studious silence is observed. The full history of the years 1859–60 may yet see the light.

LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION.

The newly elected State Legislature organized yesterday under what we regard as very hopeful circumstances. The officers selected in both branches were those who had been regarded by Republicans as particularly fitted to wisely and carefully conduct the business of the session. Against none of them can objection be made, and we are well convinced that so far as officials can control it, the legislation of this winter will be of the best. We hear expressions favorable to a short session, and the rigid scrutiny of all measures that shall come up for action. This is wise. There is no good reason for a long session, and the bills offered should be closely scrutinized. A spirit of impartial and even judicial fairness should control the members, and with such a disposition the work of the session may be disposed of with comparative rapidity.

The Democratic Legislature did so badly last year and the year before that the contrast between the two will be closely observed. The present session, therefore, affords our members an opportunity to render the party, as well as the State, good service, by careful, conscientious work. There is, we understand, important legislation pending, and this will receive close attention. The several funds of the State Treasury require to be newly adjusted, in order to the smoother working of that branch of the Government. Owing, also, to large demands on the Treasury, it will probably be asked that charitable appropriations be limited as much as is practicable. It is proposed to avoid additional taxation, while meeting the demands on the State. These and other matters will call for the very best work that can be given.

There will be some important general legislation, and from appearances, a considerable amount of special legislation, notice of which is advertised in different parts of the State. On general principles, and without aiming at any specific piece of proposed special legislation, we urge upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of the most rigid inspection of all special bills, and the vigorous use of the pruning knife. It should be borne in mind that special legislation caused the necessity for the Constitutional Convention, and that the particular efforts of that body were directed against this evil. Nor is the fact of publishing notice of intention a relief from the evils of that system. Obscure papers come to us with notices of intention published that will not be read by one hundred persons; and the wording of the notices is often obscure and misleading. Yet, after this nominal compliance with law, the bills will be brought forward and boldly pushed. Fortunately Governor HARTRANFT keeps a vigilant eye on all such legislation, but we urge that the Legislature keep its skirts clear, by passing only such bills of this character as are really and undoubtedly necessary. If once the door is even partially opened, a flood tide of special bills will roll in, and we will have all the clamor, lobbying and corruption that characterized the old system. We emphasize this, because of the urgency of the danger as we see it. It is difficult to specify classes that may be specially obnoxious, as that will seem like aiming at specific parties. There may be meritorious and necessary legislation in any and every class, but judging from last winter's observation, we would say that nine out of every ten bills offered, that come within the scope of special legislation may be killed, without doing harm to any one. At all events, if the Legislature wishes to escape censure, it should rigidly inspect every special bill, and pass none that are not absolutely clear and right in purpose.

The session will also be commendable if good of special bills is kept out. Special legislation promptly attended to is no reason why the session should not be a long one. At the latest, we would say the Legislature can readily adjourn by March, with all necessary work well and thoroughly done.

SILVER MONEY.

The use of silver as a measure of value, as a medium of exchange, in the shape of coins of legally established weight and fineness, is a custom more ancient and unchangeable than any other known among men. So universal and long continued has this use of silver and gold been that we may safely speak of it as a natural rather than conventional law. God himself, by one of the Hebrew prophets, puts them together as the measure and representatives of all material wealth, saying, "The silver and the gold are mine." He seems to have put them together for a necessary use, and the universality and long continuance of that joint use proves, we think, that it is a divine ordination, a natural law, and that it is unwise and injurious on the part of the framers of the statute law to put them asunder.

In support of this proposition, it is a suggestive fact that the demonetization of silver in this country and in the German Empire was consentaneous with the universal panic and depression which still continues. A natural law was violated, and the civilized world has been paying the penalty ever since, especially the two great countries who did that thing. In both there has been a most disastrous shrinkage in values; in both confidence has been greatly shaken and productive industry paralyzed. In France, on the other hand, which did not commit this folly, a good degree of prosperity has been maintained, notwithstanding the late calamitous war with Germany, and the heavy pecuniary penalty which that war entailed.

What led to the statesmen of Germany to do this thing we cannot say, other than that it was to the interest of the capitalists of that opulent nation, whose wealth is mainly in money and stocks; and it is probable that their influence was sufficient to secure the adoption of that policy; for it is perfectly obvious that, as money is the measure of value, to cut off one factor of the double standard would greatly enhance the purchasing power of the remaining factor.

But as Germany is not a silver-producing country, except to a very limited degree, and as it is not largely indebted to other nations, its action in this regard was not so injurious as was the law of our Congress of 1873, demonetizing silver and reducing us to the single standard of gold, for two reasons.

First. Our national bonds, issued during the struggle with the Southern rebels, are payable, both principal and interest, in the lawful coin of the country, and silver was the lawful coin of the country when those bonds were issued; it was legal tender to any amount. But the act of Congress demonetizing silver cut off at a single blow one-half of the ability of the Americans to pay that huge debt, or to make the greenbacks convertible into coin—in other words, to resume specie payments.

But, in the second place, silver is a natural product of our country to an enormous amount; more, probably, than all the rest of the world besides, and the prospective increase of that production is equal to that of any other. But this demonetizing law has had the twofold effect of reducing the commercial value of one of our great natural productions, and of leaving our country with a deficient supply of coin, thereby forcing our people to the use of a circulating medium of less value than gold, and making a large part of it a legal tender by an arbitrary exercise of power which nothing but the exigencies of a state of war could justify.

Again: This policy has forced gold up to an abnormal value, as is seen and painfully felt in the universal shrinkage of values. While property has fallen and wages diminished, as measured by gold, debts have practically, in a like degree, been magnified in amount. This is true both of our public and private liabilities. The question now is, what are we going to do about it? The answer is as simple as the question—go back to where we stood before the foolish act was passed, and make both gold and silver legal tender in any amount. It might be well enough to limit this use of the fractional parts; but the silver dollar is a noble coin, and ought to be restored to its old place as the equal of gold in the payment of debts under the law. Then let the mints be set to work with all their power to turn them out. The people will gladly hail their bright, honest faces, and the creditors of the Government must take them, except for the late issues of 5 and 4½ per cents., which have been issued since 1873.

We are persuaded that nothing which the present Congress can do would so cheer the country and restore hope and confidence as the restoration of silver to its old place. Then specie payments would come as naturally and as easily as the opening of leaves and flowers under the vernal sun. Gold would lose its abnormal preciousness and fall back to its proper place as a measure of value, and as a natural consequence, prosperity would return.

A SENSATION AT ROCKFORD.

Suspicion that a Young Lady in a Seminary Desires to Skip Out.

A sensation was created at Rockford, Ill., on "New Year's," at an attempted carrying off of one of the handsomest girls in the female seminary, a daughter of a Wisconsin banker, who is now residing in Chicago. The facts in brief are as follows:

For several days two well dressed men, named M. M. Kitch and John W. Taylor, who registered their names as coming from Boscobel and Mineral Point respectively, have been in town. The young lady was to escape in time to catch the western bound train at 2 o'clock in the morning. She was to get on the back part of the seminary and crawl through a hole in the fence, where her lover would be in waiting for her. If this should fail, she was to leap, fifteen minutes later, from a second story window, and the two men were to catch her in a large buffalo robe. It so happened that City Marshals Sully and Dame got wind of the arrangement, and the following letter was addressed to Miss Anna P. Sill, of the Seminary:

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

DEAR MADAME—Have heard that an attempt is to be made to abduct Miss ——— at 2 o'clock. Two men registered at White's Hotel are to do the deed. In the interest of law and order we deem it proper to warn you.

THOS. SULLY,
City Marshal.

Officer Dame went over to the seminary late last night, and, in the absence of Miss Sill, interviewed Miss Wright, who said that the gentlemen had seen the lady in question twice the day before and once on Saturday. Miss Wright at once saw the fair secessionist, who, of course, denied the fact of intended abduction, though she admitted that the mysterious strangers were friends of hers. A young lady was deputed by Miss Sill to watch during the night, but no attempt was made to escape.

AN OLD COUPLE'S SAD FATE.

Hunger and Death in a Land of Plenty.

An old man, by the name of Self, and his wife, have lived in a little log cabin, about two hundred yards west of W. H. H. Judson's house, at Granby City, Missouri, and near the mint springs for a year or two past. They were an aged couple, and lived nearly years old, and lived together through sunshine and storm for more than forty-five years, and in a few years might have celebrated their golden wedding, but it would have been from necessity a very plain one, for the amount of their household goods consisted of an old bed with worn out quilts and covers, and a stool or two, and the whole value was not more than a few dollars. The old lady was an invalid, and her husband supported her by hauling wood to Granby with a yoke of oxen. All last winter this old man, through storm and cold came as regular as a clock to market with a little jag of wood, and through the summer's heat too. But in the fall he was less punctual in his trips, and it was understood that the old man was not well—that he had fever and ague. Time rolled on; the neighbors, engrossed with their occupations and cares, seldom thought of the old couple, until the other morning. Esquire Collins happening to pass the cabin, called through the open chinks between the logs, and inquired of the old man how they were getting on. The old man made no reply, but the old lady spoke up feebly, requesting Mr. Collins to come in. He went in. The old lady was lying sick and helpless on a pallet on the floor, while on the bed was the form of the old man. A glance at his pallid pace told the tale. He was dead. Had died the night previous, with no one to care for him but his aged and sick wife. She had not been able to call upon the neighbors for help, and death, in the solemn stillness, had entered their cabin in stately majesty and stamped his seal and signet upon the brow of her husband.

Southern California Health Resorts.

The belt of country extending from Santa Barbara to San Diego, in Southern California, has been described as possessing unusual attractions as a sanitarium for invalids at all seasons, and particularly in winter, by reason of its equable, genial climate, dry air, exuberant vegetable and fruit products, and charming scenery. South of the bold promotory of the Sierra Nevada, which abuts upon the ocean, the California coast is semi-tropical, and exempt from the raw winds and fogs which, at times, trouble San Francisco, and frost and snow are almost unknown. Although hitherto accessible only by a sea voyage, the principle cities, Los Angeles, San Barnardino, Anaheim, San Diego, and Santa Barbara have been extensively visited, and have given rise to a number of superior hotels at each place. The extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad, some 900 miles southeast of San Francisco, has recently annexed this whole fertile and attractive region to the connected railroad system of the country, and now the most delicate invalid can ride in parlor and sleeping cars, by a few steps from one car to another, continuously to the three former points. Roads are in progress to the two latter, which are now reached by short stage or steamer rides. The expense and time consumed in the trip are but little more than that to Florida; and, of course, very much less than the trip to Cuba, or the Mediterranean, while it embraces many advantages which none of them afford. The time from New York to Los Angeles is about 7½ days.

This is the centre of the great vineyards and orange plantations of California; both fruits being raised in wonderful variety and excellence. Oranges, lemons, figs, bananas, pomegranates, olives, and other fresh fruits, can be had in perfection, and strawberries and the like all the year round. Daily newspapers, telegraphs, modern conveniences in house structures, and all the accompaniments of American civilization, so necessary to convalescence, are also to be had almost the same as at the east. It is the prediction of many who have visited Southern California, Mr. Nordhoff among others, that Southern California will become the great natural health resort of this continent. The track of the Southern Pacific is already extended 150 miles eastward of Los Angeles, and is progressing toward Fort Yuma and the silver mines of Arizona and Sonora.

The Land of Flowers.

A correspondent writing from Enterprise, Florida, says: It has been awful cold work getting out of bed these two mornings. They keep mosquito bars on the beds, but they are only a delusion and a snare, with ice in the water-pitchers. Pretty weather this for the land of flowers! I wrote you in my last that the thermometer had touched 28 degrees. At daylight this morning it was down to 22 degrees, 5 degrees lower than it has been here since the great frost of 1835. The residents are complaining terribly. The young orange trees are all destroyed, as well as such of the crop as has not been already picked. The oranges on the table at breakfast this morning were frozen. The bananas, about which such a boast was made last year, are dead beyond redemption, and rose-bushes, geraniums, and every other tender plant, have wilted and turned black. When the sun is out for an hour or two it is very pleasant, and if one takes a walk of any length, he is apt to get quite warm.

THE MUCH LAMENTED BLISS.

The Voice of the Sweet Singer Hushed Forever.

Services in Memory of the Dead Evangelist—Mr. Moody Mourns him as did David for Jonathan—The Departed and the Melodies which have given him Undying Fame.

Mr. P. P. Bliss, the revivalist, and colleague of Major D. W. Whittle, both of whom are well known in this city, was killed in the railroad disaster last Friday night at Ashtabula, Ohio. Mr. Bliss was extensively known throughout this country as a composer of sacred melodies, but more particularly on account of the part he had taken in revival work with Major Whittle. It is conjectured that Mr. Bliss had got through a window of the car in which he was riding, and expected to be able to pull his wife and children through. Their car was blocked up completely, and the family jammed in so that escape, except through the windows, was impossible. The cars were burning at the extremities from the stoves at each end. It is believed that Bliss was burned to death trying to save his wife and little ones. The first intimation received in Chicago, his home, of the death of himself, wife and children, was contained in a telegram sent by Mr. J. E. Burchell last Saturday night to Mr. B. F. Jacobs, a co-worker in the cause of Christianity with Mr. Bliss. The Saturday papers contained no mention of Mr. Bliss' fate, and it was not even supposed among his friends that he was a passenger on the train. It can readily be imagined what a shock the sad news occasioned among the friends of a man who was universally beloved where he is best known. At the time of the accident Mr. Bliss was *en route* from Rome, Pa., his former home, to Chicago, where, with Major Whittle, it was his intention to take an active part in the revival work. He had been spending the holidays among his old friends and relatives, and with his wife and two lovely children were returning to their home. His remains, with those of his wife and child, will be taken to Towanda, Pa., for burial.

Mr. Bliss first went to Chicago in 1864 as an employe of the music house of Root & Cady, now Root & Sons. He continued with them until the fire of 1871. His department in the business of the firm was to conduct the musical conventions throughout the country. The character of the man and the deep-seated religious feeling impelled him to take a part in the Sunday school work, and when Major Whittle was Superintendent of the Tabernacle Sunday school on the West Side at Chicago, Mr. Bliss now and then directed the singing. Afterward he became the choral leader of the First Presbyterian church of that city and also its Sunday school Superintendent. Under his ministrations the school grew to be one of the largest and best conducted Sunday schools of Chicago. His lovable nature readily gained for him the admiration and co-operation of his pupils, and he seemed to inspire every one with whom he came in contact with the same enthusiasm that he possessed. For three years he retained this possition, and it was not until a call to a higher and more extensive field of religious labor came that he gave up his favorite charge. Then he formed an alliance with Major Whittle, and with the example set by Moody and Sankey in Great Britain, and their wonderful success there, the twain commenced a like work in the West. They visited many places in Illinois and adjoining States and succeeded in letting light into many a darkened life, and winning many back from the wicked ways into the fold of Christ. The most satisfying result of their revival labors was experienced in Louisville, Ky., two years since.

Mr. Bliss' sacred compositions are held in high esteem. His chief songs are, "Hold the Fort," which has become a watch-word in the ranks of Christianity over all the land, "Almost Persuaded," and "What Shall the Harvest Be." These are his best known songs. His last work was a book called "Gospel Songs," in which were included his best compositions, written during the past year. This publication will be issued in a few days. The deceased married a lady in Pennsylvania about the time of his first visit to the west. He had two children, both of whom, with their mother, perished with him. To his mother the loss of her son is a dual blow. It was only a short time ago that her husband, Mr. Bliss' father, was taken from her, and now she is called upon suddenly to mourn the loss of her only and dearly beloved son. His mother and two sisters now live in Towanda, Pa. The life of this good man, so pure and so simple and so Christ-like, is fraught with a meaning for all. Its tragic end contains a warning none the less forcible. To-day we are, to-morrow we are not, and none knows when the summons may come. Such a life, such a death, wherein is—a glad work.

In Memoriam.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

A large congregation assembled at the Tabernacle at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Moody had announced a sermon on "The return of Our Lord," but from the drapery of mourning around the platform and galleries, with its heavy lines and festoons of black and white, and the pure beautiful white crowns which stood upon the speaker's stand, it was evident that, instead of the coming of the Lord to us, the topic of the morning was to be the departure of the loved ones to Him. The announcement in the papers that Mr. Bliss, with his entire family, had perished in the fearful wreck of the railway train at Ashtabula, O., fell with such weight upon the audience that he must take Major Whittle's place. Only one text suggested itself to him, and had been ringing in his head all day:

"THEREFORE BE YE ALSO READY."

In the course of his remarks on this subject, Mr. Moody said: Death had taken at the great Tabernacle with its emblems of death overhanging the promises of eternal life which are inscribed on its walls, was sufficient to show that the only hope of ever seeing or hearing this sweet singer again was in joining him on the other shore. Four crowns together, and all for one family! Not often does Heaven bestow so lavishly. One for Paul, one for "Paulina," one for the son who bore his father's name, and one for little George Goodwin; these crowns are woven of pure white camellias and lilies, but those crowns are made of "glory."

WHILE THE CONGREGATION WAS ASSEMBLING

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The congregation then joined in singing: "In the Christian's Home in Glory there Remains a Land of Rest," after which

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arose and said:

It was to take up the subject of our Lord's return, but I cannot control my feelings so as to speak as I had intended. I will take up that subject at another time. When I heard last night that Mr. Bliss and his whole family had perished, at first I could not believe it, but a dispatch from a friend who was on the train took away all hope, and left me face to face with death. For the past three months I have seemed to stand between the living and the dead, and now I am to stand in the place of the dead. Mr. Whittle and Mr. Bliss were announced to hold the 4 o'clock meeting in the Tabernacle to-day, and now Mr. Farwell, and Mr. Jacobs, and Mr. Whittle, with other friends, have gone to see if they can find his remains to take them away for burial. I have been looking over his hymns to see if I could find one appropriate to the occasion, but I find that there is all like himself, full of hope and cheer. In all the years I have known and worked with him I have never once seen him cast down. But here is a hymn of his that I thought we might sing. Once after the close of this dear singer's "Festival, I was speaking of the circumstances that the lower lights were out, and the next time we met he sang this hymn for me; it is the sixty-fifth in our collection, let us sing it now. It begins, "Brightly beams our Father's mercy," but still more brightly beams the light along the shore to which he has passed. It was in the midst of a terrible storm he passed away, but the lights which he kindled are burning all along the shore. He has died young,—only about 38 years old—but his hymns are sung round the world. Only a little while ago we received a copy of these hymns translated into the Chinese language.

"In spite of the mourning, it is sweet to think that this whole family passed away together, father and mother, Paul, only 4 years old, and little George, only 2 years old, all gone home safe together. There comes a voice to us saying, "Be still and know that I am God," but we know that "our Father doeth all things well."

The sixty-fifth hymn was then sung.

Mr. Sankey read from a letter he had received from Mr. Bliss near his old home in Towanda, Pa., in which his happy faith in God and his love for his dear old mother were sweetly expressed.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of whose church Mr. Bliss had for many years been a loved and honored member, then came forward, and made a touching address relative to the departed. He spoke of him, as Superintendent of the Sabbath school in the church for many years; of the affection with which he was regarded by the teachers and scholars. He (Bliss) was to lead a praise meeting in Dr. Goodwin's Sunday school on Sunday afternoon. Dr. Goodwin in closing said: "This is not the time to speak as I would like to speak, but this I can say, that no man is so identified with the work of the Lord but that God can glorify him, and still carry on the work. This man's work has reached all round the world. The other day I received a letter from a missionary in South Africa. He said he was going out some time ago to establish a new mission, and when he took refuge in a Zulu hut the first sound he heard was the song "Hold the Fort," sung in the Zulu language. Here is that thirteenth hymn which he sung for us the other night. He began by saying, "Brethren, I don't know as I shall ever sing here again (and he never did), but I want to sing this as the language of my heart." "Let us sing that hymn," said Mr. Moody, which was done.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Thompson, who had only last evening returned from a double funeral service among his relatives in another State, to which he had been summoned by telegraph, and where he had been singing the hymns of Brother Bliss at the bedside of the sick at the very hour of the awful calamity. He has learned, said the Doctor, the form of his mansion fair, and the song that the angels sing. A few days ago I received a letter from a friend who had been annoyed at the charge that Brother Bliss sung for gain, and desiring me to disprove it if I could, and, when I spoke to him about it, he said with a smile, "I sing for Christ; I have not even a home to my name."

Mr. Moody resumed as follows: My heart goes out for his mother. He was an only son, and his mother is a widow. Let us just put up a prayer for this mother. And there was dear Mrs. Bliss, who was not one inch behind her husband. She taught him how to pray, and encouraged him with his music. I have often heard him say, "All I am I owe to that dear wife."

"NOT FOR PERSONAL GAIN."

Now about that charge of his singing for money. The royalty on this little book has amounted to about $60,000, which has been devoted to charitable purposes. I once asked Mr. Bliss to use $5,000 for himself, telling him I thought he needed it; but he would not take one farthing. Chicago never had a truer man. He will be appreciated hundreds of years hence. Like Charles Wesley and Dr. Watts, he was raised up to sing in the Church of God. "God be praised for such a woman; God be praised for such a man!"

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Williamson especially in behalf of the mother of the deceased.

The twenty-second hymn was then sung,—one of Mr. Bliss' own songs, with the words written by his wife:

We're going home,
No more to roam,
No more to sin and sorrow;
No more to wear
The brow of care—
We're going home to-morrow.

Chorus—We're going home (we're going home),
We're going home to-morrow;
We're going home (we're going home),
We're going home to-morrow.

Mr. Moody then appointed two committees; the first to raise money and erect a monument to the memory of the dead, consisting of Messrs. T. W. Harvey, J. V. Farwell, Henry Field and I. D. Sankey. Mr. Henry Field, of Field, Leiter & Co., was appointed treasurer of this fund, to whom all contributions may be addressed. Mr. Moody requested that as there were so many who would want a share in this work of love, that none should give more than a dollar.

A collection was then taken for that purpose, the only one ever taken in the Tabernacle.

The other committee was to draft resolutions and communicate them to the friends of the deceased. It consists of the Rev. Messrs. Goodwin, Bishop Cheney, Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. Everts and Dr. Petrie. At the afternoon service the name of Major Whittle was added.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICE.

Only a little over comfortably filled was the Tabernacle in the afternoon, but those who were there wore more of a funeral aspect than an appearance of thankfulness for blessings conferred. Around the pulpit and along the gallery were long stretches of white and black muslin, festooned in grieving recollections of Mr. Bliss' untimely end. A spirit of sadness prevailed, and the religion that teaches that the death of good men should bring no mourning in its train seemed to bring no consolation to the vast number of sorrowing friends.

The usual exercises opened with music.

I gave my life for thee,
My precious blood I shed,
That thou might'st ransomed be
And quickened from the dead—
I gave, I gave My life for thee;
What has thou given for Me?

Mr. Moody spoke of the monument to be erected to Mr. Bliss and wife, and added the name of Major Whittle to the committee appointed in the morning. He had hoped for some better news, he said, hoped that it might turn out to be a mistake, but a late dispatch from Major Whittle dispelled all this, and confirmed the first horrible report of the death of Mr. Bliss. The family could be identified, though not recognizable.

A collection for the monument was then taken up, the amount reaching about $1, and after another hymn Mr. Moody read from the 24th chapter of Matthew, commencing at the 25th verse.

Mr. Sankey sang "Watching and Waiting for Me," and the audience were as still as death as the beautiful words rang out.

When my final farewell to the world I have said,
And gladly lie down to my rest;
When softly the watchers shall say "He is dead,"
And fold my pale hands on my breast;
And when with my glorified vision at last
The walls of "final exit" I see,
Will any one then at the beautiful gate
Be waiting and watching for me?

Mr. Moody said that he looked forward to this Sabbath to hear Major Whittle preach and Mr. Bliss sing. Only Friday night he had told his wife that he was weary, and he anxiously awaited the rest this Sunday promised. But now he found he must take Major Whittle's place. Only one text suggested itself to him, and had been ringing in his head all day:

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THEN AND NOW.

Sweet contentment fills the bosom,
When we read that heroes old
Were but human—just as we are
Prone to catch an awful cold.

Washington, the great Commander—
If the history is right—
Used to linger by the coal stove
In an "undress" every night.

Lingered there to muse and ponder,
Scratch his back and rub his head,
Ere he got a drink of water
And climed in his little bed.

So did Bonaparte, the ruler,
And in childhood, we suppose
Used to use his thumb and coat sleeve
When he went to wipe his nose.

Franklin used to fill the window
With his worn-out beaver hat,
And a night get on the wood-shed
To sling boot-jacks at a cat.

So the sombre cloud is lifted,
And by pressing on before
He can rise to be a hero
Though he's clerking in a store.
—*Fulton Times.*

Uncle Jim's Phrenology.

A good old colored man named Uncle Jim Hill set himself up the other day as a phrenologist, and a Woodward avenue barber was his first subject. He placed the barber on a chair, felt of his head for a long time, and then remarked:

"William, you is too sanguine. When you lend money you expect it back. You are billious; you want to be honest, but you hasn't the necessary character; you isn't hopeful; you is bowed down with grief most of de time; you has an ear for music; you has de worst feet on Kentucky street; you is de right sort of a man to wheel coal down hill for big wages."

William rose up, pitched Uncle Jim over the stove and under the bed, and spit a panel of the door as he went out. The aged phrenologist was at the City Hall last evening to get advice from the police, and when advised to go out of the trade or profession, as the case may be, he replied:

"Seems like I shall have to, for I'se getting too aged to be frowa over cook stoves."

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

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ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. MONDAY, JANUARY 1. 1877.

"A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR,"

To All Our Friends and Patrons.

Thanking our numerous friends and customers for the constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon us during the past 25 years we would now respectfully announce that for the ensuing year extensive arrangements have already been made with manufacturers on this side, which will enable us to offer VERY SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES to purchasers of GOODS of AMERICAN PRODUCTION, and to which we take pleasure in inviting a close and critical examination, as being superior in every respect to any former manufacture.

In addition to the above, a buyer for our house has just returned from EUROPE this week where very large purchases have been made, under the most advantageous and auspicious circumstances, invoices of which will arrive during the present month, while through the season a representative of our house will be in the EASTERN MARKETS WEEKLY---all combining to make one of the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENTS of DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC, HOU

...INANCIAL.

...LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1877.

The machinery of finance for the New Year was hardly in full operation yesterday. Arrangements for first of January settlements will be completed within a few days, when we may expect a very rapid transfer of bank credits, although it may not involve a large exchange of actual funds. Dividends in considerable amount will form a feature of financial operations; and these, along with the current collections, will develop activity for a week or two to come. With these exceptions, we judge there will be less financial changes than usual. New investments will not be extensively made, nor will there be much anxiety, we judge, for a time, in disposing of surplus funds. Just at the present, with our political uncertainties, and the general depression in trade, there is much hesitancy in making fresh investments. On the other hands, capitalists will desire to know what direction business will take in order to properly direct their investments. Thus, while there will be some activity for a few days, the larger operations of finance will probably be deferred a few weeks.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The time is rapidly approaching for the annual meetings of our national banks. The greater part of them hold these meetings the second Tuesday in January (which is this January 9th) at 11 o'clock in the morning. The time for the holding of these meetings is fixed by the by-laws of each banking association. These by-laws were very generally modeled after a form furnished them by a government bank official at the time of the setting up of the national bank system, and this first form, which was so closely followed, fixed upon this second Tuesday in January at 11 o'clock as the time for annual meetings. It has since been found that the regulation prescribing for so many annual bank meetings at the same day and hour is a very inconvenient one, since very many persons are shareholders in various banks. This uniformity of annual meeting presents these investors from attending more than one stockholders' meeting,and also adds to the longstanding difficulty of getting a decent attendance at any meeting. It is now a lamentable fact that stockholders have to be engaged a long time ahead—regularly retained—in order to get the number together actually necessary for the legal and proper transaction of the business which inevitably comes before these annual meetings. The National Bank act, which seems to us a very defective document, in many respects, does not specify any number needed to make a quorum at their meetings. The directors of a National bank shall not number less than five; but there is in the bank act no limit to the size of a board. The directors hold office for one year. Every director must, while in service, be a citizen of the United States, and three-quarters of any board of directors must have lived in the State, Territory, or District where the bank is located for at least one year immediately preceding election, and must be residents therein during their continuance in office. Every director must own at least ten shares of his bank. These annual meetings being, as we ... ors must be duly advertised thirty days before the time of meeting. We have known banks to make a slip in this matter,—to forget to advertise in season. In such a case the old board, which continues in office until their successors are duly elected, may meet and fix on the day for the annual meeting,—a day which must of course be advertised thirty days ahead. If directors fail to set a day, two-thirds of the shareholders may come together and fix a day. Every shareholder in a National bank is entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him. No bank officer can vote upon a proxy. We have here given some of the most important facts relating to shareholders' meeting. They are usually most thinly attended, and the business is transacted in very quick time. The shareholders of our banks seem to have, as a general thing, full confidence in their management. And very good reason for this confidence exists. The directors of our banks, taken as a class, are a high-toned and able set of men. They give a vast amount of unselfish labor to their position.

SPECIE AND CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

For the four weeks ended Nov. 25, the circulation of notes in Great Britain was as follows when compared with the previous month:

	Nov. 25.	Oct. 28.
Bank of England	£28,281,938	£28,961,966
Private banks	2,534,338	2,590,475
Joint-stock banks	2,290,574	2,329,608
Total in England	£33,106,838	£33,872,969
Scotland	7,015,743	6,174,510
Ireland	8,144,169	8,034,165
United Kingdom	£48,266,750	£48,081,644

And as compared with the month ending the 27th of November, 1875, the above returns show an increase of £157,854 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £201,748 in the circulation of the United Kingdom. On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of the circulation:

The English private banks are below their fixed issue.....£1,273,066

The English joint-stock banks are below their fixed i...

Total below fix... England.....

The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue.....£1,266,472

The Irish banks are above their fixed issue.....£1,789,675

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 22d of November was £21,511,795, being a decrease of £2,348,199 as compared with the previous month, and an increase of £8,204,762 when compared with the same period last year. The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 25th of November:

Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks.....£4,939,148

Gold and silver held by the Irish banks.....3,629,822

Total.....£8,568,970

Being an increase of £700,800 as compared with the previous return, and an increase of £101,446 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND THE BANKS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in introducing an account of the recent theft of $11,000 from a package for the National Bank of Illinois, makes some very caustic remarks about the general attitude of the Treasury officials towards the banks. It says: The Treasury Department at Washington, in its intercourse with the National Banks, has not earned the favor and confidence of the banks to the extent that could be desired for satisfactory business. For years the Government officers have arbitrarily insisted upon their own count and character of all packages of mutilated paper money passing between them. Any short count or any bad money found in the packages were charged to the banks. The Treasury always assumed to themselves perfection and adhered to it. How it will be hereafter we cannot say.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, *No. 75 Fourth avenue*, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107	5-20's 1865-coupons	115
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	119½	10-40's	112½
" 1868	109½	Currency 6's	122½
" 1867 new	110¾	New 5 per cents	112
5-20's 1867	113¾	10-40's coupons	113⅜

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	100½	Ohio & Mississippi	5⅞
Erie	9⅜	Union Pacific	60¾
L. S.	72⅝	Toledo & Wabash	7
C. C. & I. C.	2½	Harlem	125
R. Paul	39⅜	Adams Express	101½
Do. Pref.	70¾	American Express	55
Lake Shore	55⅜	U. S. Express	78
Do. Central	9⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	80
Northwestern	29¾	Quicksilver	12
Do. Pref.	57	Fort Wayne	100⅜
Rock Island	93	Manitoba & St. Jo.	13⅜
Clevs. & Pitts.	88¾	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	20½	Iron Mountain	10
Western Union	78¾	N. J. Central	—
Delaware, L. & W.	—		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	48⅝	Cen. Trans(B)	40
Reading (A)	39⅝	Empire Co. (A)	15
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	138	N. Y. & R. R. 7.30 (B)	102
Oil Creek (B)	8⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7.30 (B)	85
Lehigh Valley (B)	48	N. Pacific bonds	75

NEW YORK, January 2, 1876.

Money 7 to 7 gold and 1-32 per day and interest, closing at 7 to 7 gold; prime mercantile paper 5@7.

The customs receipts were $413,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,382,000. The clearings were $20,000,000.

Sterling was firm at 483½@ 485¼. Gold declined from 107½ to 106¾, closed at 107. The carrying rates were 7 gold, 6½ per annum and 1-32 per diem. Silver at London is quoted at 57 pence per ounce. Here bar silver is $1.31¼ @1.31¾; greenbacks and $1.22@1.23 1-4 gold; silver coin $1.23 1-4 bid. Governments are firm. Railroad bonds are strong and higher. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated advanced to 104 1-2, do. gold coupons to 93 1-4, Hannibal & St. Joe convertible to 83½; Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 86¾, Union Pacific sinking funds to 93, and Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis division, to 80. Milwaukee & St. Paul, La Crosse division, sold at 100½, and Western Pacific at 100½, both ex interest. State bonds are quiet. The stock market was strong and higher until near the close, when there was a decline of 1 1-8 in New York Central, ½ in New Jersey Central, and ¼ in Lake Shore. The other changes were slight, and the general market at the close, except for the stocks named, was strong. The strongest stocks were Rock Island, Delaware & Lackawanna, and Michigan Central. The weakness in New York Central was caused by unfavorable reports concerning the Commodore's condition. The transactions were 70,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Western Union, 2,000 Northwests, 2,000 Rock Island, 2,000 St. Pauls, 26,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 New York Central, 13,000 Michigan Central, 16,000 Delaware & Lackawanna, and 3,500 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 113¾ ex.; 5-20s '65, 109½; do. '65 new, 110¼ ex.; do. '67, 112 3-4 ex.; do. '68, 115 ex.; new 5s, 111½; new 4½s, 108½; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 113½; currency 6s, 121½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 29; Missouri 6s, 104½ asked.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 12½; do. preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 20½; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 102; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89; American Express, 56; United States Express, 54½; New York Central, 100; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 46½; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 60 1-4; Lake Shore, 55½; Illinois Central, 93½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 89½; Northwestern common, 56½; do preferred, 57; C. C. C. & I., 3⅜; New Jersey Central, 37½; Rock Island, 100½; St. Paul, 20½; do. preferred, 53½; Toledo & Wabash, 7½; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do. preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 74 1-4; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 13; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 104½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific, 106½, ex.; Union Pacific, 103½, ex.; Union Pacific land grant, 100½ Union Pacific sinking fund, 91½.

LONDON, January 2—5 P. M.—Consols, 94¼@94 1-2; 5-20s of '65, 105; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108 1-2; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 9; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, January 2.—Rentes, 105f 65c.

FRANKFORT, January 2.—U. S. new 5s, 102½.

BERLIN, January 2.—The German Government has ordered the Imperial Bank of Germany to resume the sale of silver for account of the German Treasury.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 2, 1877.

The leading markets were very quiet, to-day, and devoid of any new or important features. However, it is but proper to state that our merchants and manufacturers generally expect a revival in business within the next week or two or after stock-taking has been completed.

APPLES—We can report a fair demand, with regular sales in jobbing way at $3@4 per bbl.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 3¾@4¢ gallon in kegs, and 4¾@5c in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6@6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5@5½; choice covers 4½@5c; choice insulding and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 4@4½; crooked, 2½@3, as to color and quality.

BEANS—Steady, with a very fair demand, but unchanged; $2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8@10 per bbl.

CIDER—Very dull; quoted nominally at $3@4 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—Continues quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 14@14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15@15½c in a jobbing way. "Young Americas" quoted in a jobbing way at 18; "Nutmegs," 17c.

DRESSED HOGS—6½@7c.

DRIED PEAS—$1.80@1.75 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull; small sales of Apples at 4@5c. Peaches, 12@13c for new halves.

EGGS—Fresh, guaranteed as such, very scarce and quoted firm at 28@29. Pickled, 20@23c.

FLOUR—The market continues strong at the recent advance, and the indications point to a still further upward movement in sympathy with Wheat. Good family of bluffed winter extras may be quoted at $7@7.25; ambers, $7.50@7.75; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8@8. Rye flour, $4.70@5 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Brazil Coffee has been in active demand, and prices in first hands have advanced 1c, with all grades, and Mocha and Java quiet but still higher. At New York there was none in first hands, but, as the other ports 26,328 bags were held; and in second hands 181,262 bags, against 66,054 bags at same time in 1875. At this date in 1875, 224,000 bags were held in first hands. The statistical position, therefore, is in favor of the seller, both in this country and at Rio, where prices have advanced, the average daily receipts (8,936 bags) light, stock (93,000 bags) small, and shipments meagre. Stocks are also light in Europe, although larger purchases have been made to go there than at any previous period. Teas and other mild coffees in full sympathy with Rio, and prices hardening. Refined Sugar in active demand, and prices firmer at our last advices. The production is not equal to the demand. At New Orleans, the circular of A. Thomson & Co., Sugar, Molasses and Rice merchants, reports Sugars up ¼c, Molasses unchanged. Strictly prime and choice grades of Molasses scarcer and firmer. Lower grades easier; bright Syrups dull and neglected. Teas inactive, and some descriptions lower. Rice is now the cheapest commodity offered for sale, Charleston being the lowest in price for the moment. Spices steady.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12½	Standard "A"	10½
Crushed	12½	Extra C	10
Powdered	12½	Yellow C	9½
Granulated	11	Dark C	9

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	40

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.		Fair	55
Prime new crop N. O.		Common	50
Fair new crop N. O.			

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue meagre, and with a supply scarcely equal to the demand, prices are still tending upward; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red may be quoted at $1.40@1.45; do. amber and white, $1.47@1.50. Millers continue to complain that Wheat is higher relatively than Flour, and such is the case, we believe, but they are unable to help themselves, as there is not enough offering to supply the demand. The Oat market is easy, the supply being somewhat in excess of present wants, but prices remain about as last quoted; mixed, 37@38; white, 39@40. Ear Corn is in light stock and may be quoted steady at 55@57, on track. Shelled Corn unchanged at 52@54 on track, with but little wanted. Rye is still quoted at 72@73. Barley dull.

HAY—Is coming forward more freely and the market is weaker, but unchanged. Loose from country wagons, $12@16; baled (on track) $12@15.

MILL FEED—Bran, $12.50@14 per ton; Seconds Shorts and Shipstuffs, $13@15; Chopped Feed, $19@21; Middlings, $20@22.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1.50@1.75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, 92@95; W. Alexander & Co. do, 82@83; No. 1, 72@75; No. 2, 60@65; White winter miners, 58@60; yellow, 55@58 cents. Carbon still quoted at 27 cents to the wholesale trade, and 1@2c additional in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The demand continues light, which may be attributed largely to their increased cost, as the masses cannot use them freely at present prices; selling at $1.45@1.55 per bushel from store, in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Demand has fallen off, but the supply is light and prices are well maintained. Dressed Chickens, 11@13; do Ducks, 13@15c; Turkeys, 14@15c.

PROVISIONS—While trade in our market continues light, prices are firmer, under the influence of the advices from the west, particularly Cincinnati and Chicago, our main source of supply. Hogs are higher now than at any preceding time this winter, and if they do not reach the products must go still higher.

Hams—Ex S. C. ₱ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	11¼
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9¾	Do. do. tubs	11¾
S. C. Bacon Sides	12	Do. do. pkgs	12¼
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. ₱ lb caddies	14
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	90	Do. ₱ lb do	13¾
Bacon Shoulders	7¾	Do. ₱ lb pails	13
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. ₱ lb do	12¾
Clear sides	10¼	Do. ₱ lb do	—
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18.00	Pigs feet (half bbls)	4 75
Short Cut do	18.00	Do. (kegs)	2 40
		Ham Sausage	9¾

LARD—Steady at 12½c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE weather continues decidedly whiterish, and the ice in the river is getting thicker every day. It was colder yesterday than on Monday, and the prospects for an early break up are as remote as ever.

THE Hard Cash is frozen up in White River—at Augusta.

PILOT Andy Banton was up from Wellsville yesterday.

A TELEGRAM from Pine Bluff reports the Arkansas River frozen across at that place.

THE Cumberland River at Nashville has not been frozen over before this winter since 1856.

THERE is now 100,000 bushels of coal in boats and barges afloat in the Mississippi River at Memphis.

CAPT. JOHN A. WILLIAMS is commanding the Fannie Tatum in the New Orleans and Memphis trade.

IT was the Coal Hill, not the Coal City, that left New Orleans for Pittsburgh the latter part of last week.

THE La Belle is on her way from New Orleans to Memphis, with a cargo of sugar, molasses, rice and salt.

CAPT. D. S. H. Gilmore was up from Sewickley yesterday, as was also Capt. John Todd from Yellow Creek.

CAPT. O. W. DAVIS—Uncle O—is the oldest living representative now in commission of Cumberland River boatmen.

DR. W. A. BURLEIGH is here from Yankton, negotiating for the building of a new steamer for the Upper Missouri.

THERE are eight steamboats now lying at Nashville—the Wood, Carney, Bransford, Kinney, Stahlman, Celeste, Julia and Clees.

PILOTS John Moltidge and Joseph Purcell, of the Donnally, laid up at Helena, were to leave Memphis, Saturday, for Cincinnati.

CAPT. A. Britton has again engaged in the steamboat agency business in New Orleans, the style of the firm being Britton & Eppler.

THE Suzie Silver is said to be in a precarious condition at Point Pleasant. She is hard aground, and the water is reported floating across her decks.

CAPT. E. B. Cooper, a former well-known steamboatman, is still engaged in the furniture business in a little village near San Francisco, Cal.

CAPT. KADS has accomplished his great feat of jetlying the mouth of the Mississippi, and gained the required depth of water through the whole length of them.

THE rapid decline in the river caused a snag to come through and sink a barge containing 1600 bu of coal belonging to the Cairo City Coal Co. Total loss $3,000. No insurance.

THE Cons Miller, ice-bound at Hawesville, has for Pittsburgh: 24 bbls molasses, 6 Kirkpatrick; 6 do, 2 bbls sugar, Jenkins & Bro; 5 do, Voigt & McGraw; 5 do, Means, S. & Co; 5 do, J. C. Cobio; 1 bbl sperm, Standard Mf'g Co.

FRANK LESLIE'S Illustrated Weekly next week will contain a picture of the Morning Star, icebound at Wolf Creek. The original drawing is by Billy Mix, the pilot of the boat, who has shown that he is an artist as well as a pilot.

CAPT. LAFAYETTE PARKER, of St. Louis, formerly of the Wild Boy, has contracted with Cutting & Woods, of Metropolis, Ill., for a tug of the following dimensions: Length 56 feet, beam 13 feet, 6½ feet hold, 5½ wheel, worked by a 10x16 cylinder —to be in readiness by the 1st of April.

A ST. LOUIS paper says: The old steamer Tyrone has been sold here to a party who designs using her excellent machinery in a large mountain narrow-boat. St. Louis parties will put in bids for the Government transportation, and, if successful, will purchase or charter all the necessary steamers. In that event, Coulson's steamers would doubtless be for sale at very low figures.

THE St. Louis *Republican*: A steamboatman wishes to learn when the Valley Forge 'came out.' She was built in 1859 by Wm. C. Robinson, Ben. Morris and Reuben Miller, jr., then proprietors of the Washington Iron Works, Pittsburgh. She was the first boat built of iron, that navigated Western rivers. The Valley Forge left in the fall of 1859 on her first trip to New Orleans. She was about 400 tons capacity, and cost $60,000.

JUST as the Sulsor had got the chains under the Leopard, and was about to commence lifting her up a few feet, before applying the pumps, the gorge from above bore down and swept the Leopard clear to the deck, carrying away the cabin, boilers, cylinder timbers and wheel. The Leopard is insured in Cincinnati. The Sulsor sustained the shock without injury. A barge which lay on the inside of the Leopard escaped also. The backwater had risen till it reached the sunken boats' hurricane deck.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

...CELERATED...

Feed Water Boiler Washer.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session at Pittsburgh, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Stillland Tank Works.

D.W.C.Carroll & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-Dual Tubular, Flue Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pumps, Pumpmotors and Iron Bridges,
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes,

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

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Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
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Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

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NEW SIX CORD

SOFT FINISH SPOOL COTTON.

The Centennial Commission now Decree the following Award:
For Superiority and Economy of Production.
For Excellence of Material.
For Originality and Completeness of System.
For Variety of Colors of Thread.
For Excellence of Machinery.
November 24. 169-3m

SLATE ROOFING.

AIKEN & CO.,

Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite Grain Elevator,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

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IRON FOUNDRY.

Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.

The manufacture of

IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES

A SPECIALTY.

Also, do a general Foundry business.

Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Old Monongahela and Pure Rye

WHISKIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 127 Liberty St.,

Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,

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MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS,

OR BOILER FEEDERS,

For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers

MANUFACTURED BY

National Tube Works Co.,

Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.

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GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER

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HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

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Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

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FAMILY GROCERS,

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Apples, Apple otter, Pickles, Jersey Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onions, Seed, Boxwell Beans, Potatoes, Beans and Produce generally. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.

JUST RECEIVED!

20 cars Western and New York State Barley.
6 cars choice Oats.
4 cars Ear Corn (yellow.)
4 cars Middlings.
2 cars Bran.
3,000 India Bags.
1,000 Cotton Seamless Bags.
For sale by KEIL & RITCHART,
349 Liberty street.

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KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPY

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

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Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.

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FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

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Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Rolling Mills, Stores, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.

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FIRE BRICK,

Adapted for all purposes.

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FURNACE BRICK

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Full assortment of Shapes always on hand.

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In all cases of Private or Nervous Diseases and General Debility, whether arising from the indiscretion of youth or excess.

Having made diseases of men a specialty for the past twenty years, sufferers may consult him with certainty of successful treatment.

Every case strictly confidential.

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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.

Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, produces nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of limbs and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., in any person of every age and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows. His life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others have failed. Skilled and physician treating thousands of cases every year—acquire great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent free for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

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144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A book for private, candid reading, by both married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences, &c. Sold at office or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price, in money or postage stamps. Address

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Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, loss of manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion, exposure, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 845 Nassau st., New York.

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ÆTNA

INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,350,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,385 59

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,

59 Fourth Avenue.

SOLID INDEMNITY

Fire, Life and Accident Ins. Agency.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York	$1,700,000
Atlas Fire Insurance Company of Hartford	511,000
Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company of New York	750,000
Security Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut	850,000
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia	6,000,000
Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of New York, total assets (over liabilities)	1,425,000

Cash Assets Over $8,000,000.

OFFICE, 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

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PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH,

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This is a Home Company, offering good security to the Insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

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Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1864.

Assets Nov. 1, 1876, over $2,000,000.

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Franklin Fire Ins. Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses Paid since 1829, over $10,000,000
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,308,824 86
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

PRODUCE! PRODUCE!

NEW BEANS, HOMINY, ONIONS, NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. SPLIT PEAS, GREEN PEAS, POTATOES,

FOR SALE BY

Watt, Lang & Co.,

331 Liberty Street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

Commission Merchants,

Anderson & Passavant,

SUCCESSORS TO

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

Of every description. Also,

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.

Smith, Sutton & Co.,

SUCCESSORS

HOME NEWS.

Rising barometer, westerly winds, backing to southerly, and colder, clear, followed by warmer weather, and falling barometer, are indicated for to-day.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

Councilman Elected.

The special election for a member of Select Council in the First ward, Allegheny, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. T. M. Bayne, resulted in the election of James R. Speer, with a majority of 19. His opponents were Theodore Coleman and John Walsh.

Won't Take It.

Yesterday Messrs. Shiras and Schoyer had ready the $165,000 in certified checks for the city, but City Attorney Bigelow declined to receive them, as the limitation fixed by the last compromise had expired. It is believed that at the meeting of Select Council to-morrow action will be taken to allow the acceptance of the money.

Possibly a Murder.

On Monday afternoon the body of a man was found by trainmen on the railroad track, about ten miles west of Harrisburg. From papers found in his pocket it was found that his name was John Placker, who resided with his son-in-law, John W. Smith, at No. 98 Rose street, this city. From the appearance of the body it is believed that Mr. Placker was murdered, and his body then placed on the track. He had just returned from a trip in Europe, and is supposed to have had considerable money with him, but none was found on his remains.

Amusements.

"Rose Michel" is still running at Library Hall but it will be produced to-night for the last time. To-morrow night it will give way to "Katherine; or the Mystery of Bracken Hollow."

At the Opera House "Jean Valjean," which is entertaining throughout and which contains some very stirring incidents, will be performed all week.

Matt. Morgan's troupe is announced for to-morrow night at the Academy of Music. It disavows immorality and disclaims being the organization that created so much excitement here a year ago.

The Weather.

The following is a summary of the weather for the month of December, 1876, as compiled in the U. S. Signal Office: Daily mean barometer 30.027⁰; daily mean temperature 23.86⁰; daily mean humidity 79.7⁰; highest barometer 30.559⁰ on the 17th; lowest barometer 29.187⁰ on the 29th; range 1.402⁰; highest temperature 57⁰ on the 13th; lowest temperature 6⁰ below zero; range 56⁰; greatest daily range 27⁰; prevailing direction of wind, west; greatest velocity of wind 40 miles, on the 16th; total movement, 5,946; number of fair days, 6; number of clear days, 1; number of cloudy days, other than those on which rain or snow fell, 2; number of days on which rain or snow fell 22. Comparative temperatures since 1873; maximum 1873, 69⁰; lowest 12⁰; maximum 1874, 61⁰; lowest 8⁰; maximum 1875, 69⁰; lowest 9⁰; maximum 1876, 57⁰; lowest 6⁰ below zero. Comparative precipitation: 1873, 3.71 inches; 1874, 3.30 inches; 1875, 3.79 inches; 1876, 0.83 inches.

New Year's Entertainments.

The children of the Sunday School of the Fifth U. P. Church, on Irwin avenue, Allegheny, were very pleasantly entertained by their officers and teachers on New Year's evening. They were plentifully treated to candies, and notwithstanding the [illegible] were neglected. An address of welcome was delivered by the pastor, W. J. Witherspoon, which was followed by Rev. Mr. Veagy, both of whom talked in a pleasant, happy way, that greatly gratified the little ones. The singing was done by the Sunday School choir, conducted by Mr. R. A. Bal[illegible]. The room was handsomely decorated with festoons of [illegible] evergreen. A diagram of the school room, the work of Superintendent Robinson, showing the location of each class and giving the names of the teachers and scholars, attracted general attention.

An entertainment similar to the above was given the same evening to the Sunday School children of the First Christian Church, Rev. Joseph King pastor, at the corner of Arch street and Montgomery avenue.

Hymeneal.

The opening hours of the bright New Year were signalized last evening by two hearts by a happy hymeneal ceremony, which took place at St. Paul's Cathedral. The principals in this interesting occasion were Mr. James Flood and one of the fairest of Pittsburgh's fair—Miss Annie E Houston. The ceremony which united with a silken tie the fortunes of the twain was performed by the Rev. Father [illegible] in the presence of a number of friends, and was followed with an enjoyable reception at the home of the bride's parents, on Second avenue. The presents were numerous, beautiful and valuable, and the good wishes were as many as the blossoms in spring time. We extend the happy pair our sincere congratulations, and trust that, —being rewarded in their matrimonial journeyings may always lead along pleasant pathways, with the melody of singing birds to beguile the way, and the fragrant flowers of happiness and prosperity blooming for them on every hand.

La Belle Steel Works in Operation.

It will be good news to many workmen and to the trade generally to learn that the La Belle Steel Works are in operation again. With marvelous energy Messrs. Smith, Sutton & Co. have been laboring to get their mills into ship shape again, and they have risen with remarkable rapidity from the ashes of the fire which destroyed the establishment a short time since. They have erected commodious temporary buildings and have repaired and refitted their machinery so that everything is now in splendid working order. From this date forward they will be prepared to fill all orders for Steel and Axles in their usual promptitude. They are also pushing the work in their Spring Department with all possible energy and expect to have it in full operation by the 15th inst.

The present buildings are but temporary, and are to be superceded by substantial iron structures, the work on which is now progressing rapidly. Such instances of business resuscitation are rare, and Messrs. Smith, Sutton & Co. have our commendation for their energy in rebuilding—as it was as much of a blessing to their workmen as an accommodation to their patrons in the trade.

THE RIVER RECORD.

The Local Inspectors' Report.

From the annual report of Messrs. Atkinson and Nevill, *Local* Inspectors, we learn that there were 104 towboats inspected with a tonnage of 22,951.17; twenty-four passenger vessels of 5,311.62 tons; and nine ferryboats of 866.34 tons. The new boats built during the year were Joseph B. Williams, 801 tons; Wm. Thaw, 230; Peninah, 500; David Hostetter, 20; Gov. Garfield, 396; John Snowden, 393; Natrona, 194½; Hard Cash, 335; Josh. Cook, 384; South Side, 150; Boston, 21. Total, 3,150½.

The licenses granted during the year 1876 were as follows: Masters, 208; mates, 82; pilots, 72; first engineers, 164; second engineers, 72. Total 598. For the year 1875 they numbered 698. This shows a falling off of just one hundred licenses, an exhibit which is accounted for by the dullness of the times.

Fairplay (113 tons) torn up and machinery used in the South Side steamer. Eagle dismantled, and used in the construction of the Josh. Cook. Passenger steamer Arlington, 704 tons, sunk on Cumberland Dam. The towboat A. J. Baker was sunk, but is raised, and is fast in an ice gorge near Chester, Illinois.

MORTUARY RECORD.

The Deaths in the City Last Week.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports 53 deaths in the city during last week from the following causes:

Measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2; diptheria, 1; whooping cough, 1; small-pox, 4; cancer of rectum, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 4; tabes mesenterica, 2; encephalitis, 1; apoplexy, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; paralysis, 2; insanity 1; infantile convulsions, 3; pericarditis, 1; valve-disease of heart, 1; heart (disease not specified), 1; asthma, 1; croup, 3; bronchitis, 1; bronchial catarrh, 1; pneumonia, 3; congestion of the lungs, 1; emphysema, 1; enteritis, 1; diarrhea, 1; abscess of foot, 1; premature birth, 1; old age, 4; debility, 2; burn (not specified), 1; unknown 1. Total 53.

White: males, 16; females, 34. Colored: males, 1; females, 2. Married, 12, single, 33; widows, 6; widowers, 1.

Under one year of age, 10; from 1 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5 years, 9; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 3; from 40 to 50 years, 3; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 7; from 70 to 80 years, 1; 80 to 90 years, 2; from 90 to 100 years, 1.

There were 63 cases of small-pox during December.

Buy the Small Cakes made by S. S. Marvin & Co. You will find the quality excellent and pleasing to all.

SEAL SACQUES
TO BE CLOSED
At a Great Sacrifice!
We shall offer for the next ten days only: One lot of Seal Sacques at $75; one lot at $100, and one lot at $125. At these prices they are the best value ever offered in seal goods.
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
Retail Stores,
Penn avenue.

The Grand Central Hotel, the largest in New York, has made another innovation, and "tumbled" its rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS

On Mr. Murphy and the Temperance Battalion—New Year's Day at the Fifth Avenue M. E. Church—All Day Callers—The Mayor's New Year's Dinner—Prominent Citizens Present—Reform Club, 6,500 Members!

As Christmas day was passed in this city as it never was before, so New Year's day retained the flavor of the "good cause," and father Time handed forth the suckling of the Ages into the hands of a vast concourse of people, bound on temperance reform, for dry nursing. And right nobly was the baby Year received at the Temperance Tabernacle on Fifth avenue. If on Christmas day that edifice was a "jam," on New Year's it was a "jammed jam." Every aisle, every inch of standing room, indeed even the vestibules, may have been said to have been crowded with humanity all day long; and when Night had let her dusky curtain down, and pinned it with a star, people by the hundreds gazed longingly for one wee bit of standing room, and, disappointed, turned away to gather their "half loaf" at some one of the "overflow" meetings.

Persons were on hand early in the morning to improve the first opportunity for entering the edifice, and a good seat once obtained, was rarely vacated. An organist was early on hand, and to amuse the vast assemblage, singing—in which all joined with a hearty good will—whiled the moments away until the long looked for apostle of the New Departure, Mr. Francis Murphy, should arrive. The crowd were in the best of spirits with themselves and everybody else. Rich and poor, high and low, great men and little men, all mingled together indiscriminately and the greatest good humor prevailed. There were numerous faces in the audience that have been in constant attendance at these temperance meetings since they were inaugurated, and yet never appear tired of coming. It is a singular feature of the movement, that having once indulged in it, persons appear to become infatuated; an irresistible impulse draws them constantly toward the scene, and men (and women, too,) who have not cast their shadows through the portals of a church for years, having once signed the pledge, eagerly seek to become individually identified with the revival, and attend not only the night meetings, but the noon-day prayer meetings, with the regularity of clock work. As a prominent gentleman who has actively connected himself with the work, illustrated it: "I went home," said he, "and taking off my boots, put on my slippers, and with the intention of spending a comfortable evening at the grate for the remainder of the evening. But I couldn't stay still. An irresistible 'something' made me restless, until at last, in sheer desperation, I pulled on my boots and came down to the meeting." Another phase of the excitement is the rapid development of native orators. Men who have never addressed an assemblage of a dozen people in their lives, stand before thousands, cast a pair of eyes and speak forth their inmost thoughts, unembarrassed, plainly and fervently. Men will tell of their own private history and private affairs to the vast crowd as though they were whispering them in the ear of a friend, and the crowd will listen, and give tears of sympathy or congratulations of joy as fervently as though the speaker was some old and dear acquaintance relating his joys and sorrows, his humiliations and his aspirations. There is no disorderly element ever present. If it comes, it immediately becomes converted to the congeniality and good fellowship characteristic of the meetings. Any one may laugh, chat, or indulge himself in any rational way, appropriate to the rights of others, and while such liberty is freely extended it is a curiosity to note how it is not abused. Applause is bestowed upon those who favorably impress the assembly, and if some long-winded hand-organ of hospitality grinds his dull lay into the public ear, it is cheerfully able with what patient resignation and forbearance they receive the affliction. Many touching scenes take place around the tables where the pledge is administered. Saturday a young mother, with a babe in her arms, fell into the arms of a husband whom drink had separated from her, who took the pledge and dedicated the tableau of a united household to future days. Many hands trembling with emotions, scarce knowing [illegible] ed, grasp the pen; and then [illegible] shakings, encouraging pats on the back, congratulations, and "Bully for you, my boy!" "Stick to it!" "Good, Tommy, good!" "God bless you, old top!" come in earnest accents from men, who, four weeks ago, would have laughed in derision at a man advocating even a temperate use of liquor. Sometimes a drunken man crowds his way to the pledge, and it is a noticeable fact that the false stimulation of alcohol seems to deaden his intellectuality, and, though its baneful effects still remain, it is expressed in a maudlin, tear-besprinkled repentance of choked sobs and blurred words of honest resolutions.

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The Hon. J. K. Moorhead followed, and his appearance was greeted with hearty applause by many an old timer who had campaigned under "Black Water." His brief remarks were terse and pithy; he endorsed this temperance movement most heartily as a safe guard to society, free from sectarianism and pregnant with an unselfish love. His great argument, in my first sentence, Marshal Swartzwelder conversed with the audience in his usual logical and forcible style. The diagnosis of drunkenness had been a personal and practical study with him and to the weight of his argument he added the powerful force of partial experience. Tom Collins congratulated himself and the audience that his connubial felicity was no longer overshadowed by the dark spectre of inebriety, and Mr. Patterson, John McCombs, Joseph Leonard, "Rush" Tyler and Messrs. Ray, S. T. Paisley, Col. Heatherington, Fred. Riddle, J. H. Elliott, Dunbar, Cooper Rhines, J. P. Honok, B. F. Jones, Wm. Phillages, Henry Miller, Moran, J. D. Brooks, and the Reverend Messrs. McNary, McGuire, Murray and Clark and a concourse of other eloquent adherents to temperance spoke.

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An "overflow meeting was held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Captain Barbour presiding. Dr. Reynolds, Gilbert McMasters, and Messrs. Boyd, Rinehart, Rhine, Evans, Horner and others delivered their thoughts to those assembled. Our German friends held a meeting in the Smithfield street M. E. church, Professor Dalganer presiding at the organ and conducting the meeting. The German element in our midst is awakening to the value and benefits of this non-sectarian, liberal temperance movement. The German mind moves slow, but once it grasps a principle it holds tenaciously to it.

There were several other minor temperance meetings in the city during the day and evening.

On Monday evening a temperance rally was held at St. Malachi's church, South Side. The occasion was the retaking of the temperance pledge by the members of St. Malachi's T. A. & B. Society—the first term of five years having expired. Beside the actual members of the Association, upward of one hundred and fifty persons stepped forward and pledged themselves in the cause of temperance, some for one year, some for five, and others for a lifetime. A prominent and encouraging feature of the occasion was that of some seventy ladies joining the organization. Rev. James Cosgrove, Master Mike Sullivan, J. C. Conroy, P. C. McGrath, Vice Director Hogan, the County Board of Directors, addressed the meeting.

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CANADA.

THE NEW YEAR'S DINNER.

The Murphy Temperance dinner in the basement of the church was a grand affair. Many ladies devoted their entire attention to it, and contributions came in freely. The "Tramp" Brigade, both incidental, accidental, occasional, professional and amateur were on hand in full force, and brought good appetites embellished by the concomitants of keenly whetted molars and bicuspids along with them. Poverty, grim and gaunt, dangled beside destitution, despair, dull-eyed and tongueless; despondency, heavy-featured and anlvalling; carelessness, the hand-maid of misfortune; cynicism born of adversity; and pain, the gate to life and the gate to death, were all on hand and all ready for the gastronomic warfare. And right royally the force fell to work on turkey, ham, beef, bread, cake, pies and the like truck that encumbers the pathway of digestion. Two thousand individual plates of jaws closed on the scene, and the commissariat was rapidly transferred into the interior.

So closed January the 1st in Pittsburgh, and the infant year started out on the journey of life, baptized with water, consecrated by charity, and tuned to a fellowship for all humanity, with "malice toward none."

YESTERDAY.

Yesterday's noon meeting, despite the cold weather, was attended as usual. There was prayer, speechifying and testimony. The noon meeting hereafter, will open at twelve o'clocks, and close promptly at one, so that business men may have a chance to attend them.

In the evening Mr. Murphy opened in the North Avenue M. E. church. The edifice was crammed to its utmost capacity, and hundreds, unable to gain admission, turned away and sought consolation in an "overflow" meeting at the Arch street M. E church. Among the speakers at this last named place were John Haines, Mr. Harrigan, John Israel, Robert McGonnigle, and others. Where Mr. Murphy presided the music was manipulated by Professor Burgess, assisted by Mr. Horner. Samuel Paisley, Esq., Col. Reaff and Heatherington, and Messrs. McClelland, Pollock, Harrigan and others spoke.

At the Fifth avenue church the usual crowded aisles attested the love for the "old home" of "the cause." George Hall presided, and introduced successively to the audience Messrs. Henry Miller, R. B. Jones, Julius Capperly, Hastings, Barnard, Timmony, Powell and other orators. Practical addresses, without any attempt at oratory, were the order of the evening, and everything progressed finely. Mr. Murphy put in an appearance toward the close of the meeting, and after a few brief remarks the meeting adjourned until to-day.

ALONG THE LINES.

A temperance meeting was held in Bingham street M. E. church. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Deans, making a few remarks, after which G. M. McMaster took charge. Prayer by Rev. High and speaking by Gilbert McMaster, singing by the choir, speaking by Mr. Hill, Mayor Pa. Shoulders. The crowd were in the best of spirits with themselves and everybody else. Rich and poor, high and low, great men and little men, all mingled together indiscriminately and the greatest good humor prevailed. There were numerous faces in the audience that have been in constant attendance at these temperance meetings since they were inaugurated, and yet never appear tired of coming. It is a singular feature of the movement, that having once indulged in it, persons appear to become infatuated; an irresistible impulse draws them constantly toward the scene, and men (and women, too,) who have not cast their shadows through the portals of a church for years, having once signed the pledge, eagerly seek to become individually identified with the revival, and attend not only the night meetings, but the noon-day prayer meetings, with the regularity of clock work. As a prominent gentleman who has actively connected himself with the work, illustrated it: "I went home," said he, "and taking off my boots, put on my slippers, and with the intention of spending a comfortable evening at the grate for the remainder of the evening. But I couldn't stay still. An irresistible 'something' made me restless, until at last, in sheer desperation, I pulled on my boots and came down to the meeting." Another phase of the excitement is the rapid development of native orators. Men who have never addressed an assemblage of a dozen people in their lives, stand before thousands, cast a pair of eyes and speak forth their inmost thoughts, unembarrassed, plainly and fervently. Men will tell of their own private history and private affairs to the vast crowd as though they were whispering them in the ear of a friend, and the crowd will listen, and give tears of sympathy or congratulations of joy as fervently as though the speaker was some old and dear acquaintance relating his joys and sorrows, his humiliations and his aspirations. There is no disorderly element ever present. If it comes, it immediately becomes converted to the congeniality and good fellowship characteristic of the meetings. Any one may laugh, chat, or indulge himself in any rational way, appropriate to the rights of others, and while such liberty is freely extended it is a curiosity to note how it is not abused. Applause is bestowed upon those who favorably impress the assembly, and if some long-winded hand-organ of hospitality grinds his dull lay into the public ear, it is cheerfully able with what patient resignation and forbearance they receive the affliction. Many touching scenes take place around the tables where the pledge is administered. Saturday a young mother, with a babe in her arms, fell into the arms of a husband whom drink had separated from her, who took the pledge and dedicated the tableau of a united household to future days. Many hands trembling with emotions, scarce knowing [illegible] ed, grasp the pen; and then [illegible] shakings, encouraging pats on the back, congratulations, and "Bully for you, my boy!" "Stick to it!" "Good, Tommy, good!" "God bless you, old top!" come in earnest accents from men, who, four weeks ago, would have laughed in derision at a man advocating even a temperate use of liquor. Sometimes a drunken man crowds his way to the pledge, and it is a noticeable fact that the false stimulation of alcohol seems to deaden his intellectuality, and, though its baneful effects still remain, it is expressed in a maudlin, tear-besprinkled repentance of choked sobs and blurred words of honest resolutions.

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DECEMBER'S WORK.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Poor Guardians — Monthly Reports — Amount Expended During the Month —Meetings of the Police, Market and City Property Committees of Councils —Votes of Thanks to the Chairmen.

Board of Guardians of the Poor.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Superintendent Bullock reported as follows: Number in Home December 1, 333; males 202, females 131. Admitted during the month, 75;discharged, 21; deaths, 3; leaving 237 males and 147 females; total 384. Dr. Brewster, physician at the Farm, reported as follows: Number in hospital December 1, 30; received during the month, [illegible] discharged, 10; died, 2; leaving 38 in the hospital December 31st. Received medical attention outside of hospital, 50; births during the month, 2.

The physicians of the city districts made the following reports for December:

Dr. Geo. Purviance, First District, 96 visits, and 41 office patients.

Dr. McCandless, Second District, 122 visits.

Dr. McMasters, East End, 111 visits, and 30 office patients.

Dr. Chessrown, South Side, 102 visits,and 186 office patients.

The Monthly Committee reported that they had audited the monthly account of Secretary Braun for November and found it correct. It was as follows: Receipts, $425.06; balance on hand November 1st, $35,344.01; total, $35,669.07. Disbursements for November, $5,661; Balance in bank, $30,539.07; in hands of Secretary, $69.04.

Hereafter no bills for goods delivered at the Poor Farm will be paid unless their correctness is certified to by the Superintendent.

Adjourned

Police Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Police Committee was held last evening, Mr. Atkinson in the chair.

The report of the business in the Mayor's and Deputy Mayor's office, as follows, was approved:

Central Station and Thirtieth ward—Arrests for drunkenness, 191; disorderly conduct, 214; vagrancy, 4; suspicious persons, 28; court charges, 49; violation of city ordinances, 2; total, 489.

Thus disposed of—Paid fines, 106; committed to jail, 156; to Workhouse, 42; held for court, 30; discharged, 106; not disposed of, 1; returned to Fayette county, 5.

Cash received—Fines and forfeitures, $389 20; police fees, $101.25; committment receipts, $442 00; switch license, $1,125.00; dramatic license, $20; total, $1,977.45.

Patrician, John McCombs, Joseph Leonard, "Rush" Tyler and Messrs. Ray, S. T. Paisley, Col. Heatherington, Fred. Riddle, J. H. Elliott, Dunbar, Cooper Rhines, J. P. Honok, B. F. Jones, Wm. Phillages, Henry Miller, Moran, J. D. Brooks, and the Reverend Messrs. McNary, McGuire, Murray and Clark and a concourse of other eloquent adherents to temperance spoke.

Joseph R. Hunter, Esq., in his conversation with the multitude gave vent to the gallantry of his nature in a neat and appropriate tribute to women and her influence for good. Mr. Wm. Weyman spoke a few modest words. Wm. Wilson signed the pledge several days ago and endorsed his resolution by shutting up his saloon. This fact being made known to the audience, spoke in a language more forcible. Col. McGunnigle, Wm. Hall, J. H. Hall, Robert McGonnigle, and others also addressed the audience. Dr. Milligan made the singular statement that he "may have been said to have been 'born drunk.'" At birth liquor sparkled in the mouth to assist the infant in maintaining a fragile *hold upon* this mundane sphere. It proved to be, however, his first and last drink.

As previously stated the church keptopen all day long, and all day long its doors were thronged it. In the evening there was the usual speaking and testimony. Hundreds signed the pledge, and thousands who had already signed came with hearts in praise and thanks for this glorious awakening of the people from their lethargy.

An "overflow meeting was held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Captain Barbour presiding. Dr. Reynolds, Gilbert McMasters, and Messrs. Boyd, Rinehart, Rhine, Evans, Horner and others delivered their thoughts to those assembled. Our German friends held a meeting in the Smithfield street M. E. church, Professor Dalganer presiding at the organ and conducting the meeting. The German element in our midst is awakening to the value and benefits of this non-sectarian, liberal temperance movement. The German mind moves slow, but once it grasps a principle it holds tenaciously to it.

There were several other minor temperance meetings in the city during the day and evening.

On Monday evening a temperance rally was held at St. Malachi's church, South Side. The occasion was the retaking of the temperance pledge by the members of St. Malachi's T. A. & B. Society—the first term of five years having expired. Beside the actual members of the Association, upward of one hundred and fifty persons stepped forward and pledged themselves in the cause of temperance, some for one year, some for five, and others for a lifetime. A prominent and encouraging feature of the occasion was that of some seventy ladies joining the organization. Rev. James Cosgrove, Master Mike Sullivan, J. C. Conroy, P. C. McGrath, Vice Director Hogan, the County Board of Directors, addressed the meeting.

The "Reform Club" received some eight hundred new members during the day and evening.

ORGANIZED FOR 1877.

Session of the New Councils of Allegheny—Presidents and Clerks Elected.

The new Councils of Allegheny City held their first session yesterday morning for the purpose of organization. The office-seekers and idle spectators were very numerous and filled the lobbies and hallways so that one could hardly get through them. Button-holing is inseparable from Councilmanic honors. Those who have almost grown gray in the service of the municipality generally become very tired of being periodically subjected to interviews, but to those just entering upon the work it bears the freshness of novelty, and is therefore not wholly unobjectionable to them. When Select Council was called to order at half-past ten o'clock the members present were Messrs. McKelvey, Drum, Slack, Voegtly, Brown, Callery, Patterson, Lindsay, Speer, Cochran, McVicker, Eberhardt, Beilstein, Wilhelm, Dunbar, Sweeney, Weite, Kreiling, Woolsey, Biber, Bea, Chambers and Letzkus. Hon. Alfred Slack was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs. J. H. McKelvey and N. H. Voegtly Secretaries. A permanent organization was effected by the unanimous re-election of Mr. Patterson as President and R. T. White as Clerk. In response to calls for a speech the former expressed his thanks to the members for a repetition of the honors of the previous year, and hoped with their assistance, the sessions of Council would be made harmonious and pleasant. He took the oath of office, and then the new members, Messrs. James Onslaer, G. K. Bibby, Thos. A. Reed, John Letzkus, T. F. Beilstein, Thomas Brown and Jacob Chambers, W. W. Speer, and Wm. B. McVicker, were also sworn in, after which Council was declared ready for business. On motion of Mr. Brown the amended rules of 1876, for the government of Council, providing for a monthly meeting, were adopted for the present year. The names of the members from the new wards—the Twelfth and the Thirteenth—Messrs. G. K. Biber and William C. Rea from the first, and A. J. Chambers and John Letzkus from the latter, were entered on the minutes in the order and detail of their respective elections—that is, Messrs. Biber and Chambers who had received in their respective wards more votes than their colleagues, were recorded for a two-years' term,and the others for a one-year term—this being under a recent law.

There being no further business needing attention this Council adjourned.

It was a quarter of eleven o'clock when Mr. Sunaman rapped the Common branch to order. Thirty members answered to roll call: Messrs. Smith, Hunter, Gregg, Alston, Swindell, Wehner, Kerr, Fairman, Kredel, Blair, Mattern, Armstrong, McGuire, Long, Johnston, Parkhill, Steffen, Geisler, Kelly, Walker, Haarlander, Hughes, McCary, Snaman, Bern, Selling, Walsh, Lawrence, Buente, Beck and Fleck. Mr. Hugh McGuire, of the Fourth ward, was elected temporary chairman, and Messrs. Kredel and Steffen Secretaries. For permanent President, A. D. Armstrong, of the Fourth ward, Mr. S. A. Johnston, of the Fifth ward, and Mr. James Hunter, of the Second ward, were nominated. The latter was elected on second ballot. On the first ballot—Boden 34, Price 8, Kredel 13, Wilhelm 1. Boden was successful. Mr. David Jackson was nominated for Wharfmaster of the Western District, defeating Mr. R. S. Davis, the present incumbent, by a vote of 42 to 14. For Meat Inspector Mr. J. A. Drexler was renominated on first ballot, receiving 29 votes against 2 cast for Wm. Quinn, 12 for Wm. McKain, 8 for Charles Barrett and 4 for James Reed. For Board Measurers in the various wards the following gentlemen were nominated without opposition: First ward, R. White; Second, R. Donaldson; Third, M. Simon; Fourth, A. Davidson; Fifth, H. W. Park; Sixth, Thomas Gibson; Seventh, Fred. Erk; Eighth, W. Oakley and James McVay; Ninth, Geo. Fink; Tenth, Wm. Beecher; Twelfth, B. F. Biber; Thirteenth, Geo. Snyder.

It will be observed that all who are now in office were renominated except City Engineer Davis and R. S. Davis, Wharfmaster of the Western district. As the caucus was about to adjourn a motion was made to reconsider the vote for City Engineer, but it failed. Councils will meet next Tuesday evening when the officers will be elected and the standing committees announced.

A young man from Michigan writing up his first ball, described one of the belles of the evening as a "graceful and bewitching little toad," probably because she was her sister's sister. It may not be as clear as some things the excellence of B. K. Bliss's Sozodont, for instance, which nobody now-a-days thinks of questioning.

KING CAUCUS.

Nomination Last Night of the Municipal Officers of Allegheny—Great Interest Manifested in the Contest—Defeat of City Engineer Davis and Wharfmaster Davis—Result of the Balloting.

The caucus held last night in City Hall by the members of the Councils of Allegheny created a very deep interest in official circles, and drew a large crowd of men who thronged the hallways of the building until after the announcement of the result. It was after several hours a lively and animated scene. The doors of the Select Council chamber were closed to outsiders at eight o'clock, and the caucus organized by electing Mr. N. H. Voegtly chairman, Messrs. McKelvey and Snaman secretaries, and Messrs. Lindsay and Kredel tellers. A resolution was first adopted pledging all members present to support the nominee of the caucus. The meeting then proceeded to business. The nominations for the various offices and the number of votes received by each candidate, together with the name of the successful aspirant are as follows: James Brown, Controller, 51; D. MacPherson, Treasurer, Dr. Cole for City Physician, Thomas Ward for Assessor of City Taxes, D. Hastings for Clerk of Markets, George Winn for Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, Fred. Greenwald for Gas Inspector and Measurer of Wood and Bark, R. T. White for Clerk of Committees, J. R. Lupton for Messenger, George B. McNulty for Weighmaster at the Diamond Scales, Edward Fahy for Weighmaster at the Fourth ward scales and S. Tyler for Wharfmaster of the Eastern District, were all nominated by acclamation.

For City Engineer there was considerable of a struggle, which ended in the defeat of Mr. Davis, the present incumbent. The nominations were Chas. Davis, N. M. McDowell and H. C. Patterson. Three ballots were taken, as follows: First ballot—Davis 25, McDowell 27, Patterson 2. Second ballot—Davis 28, McDowell 28. Third ballot—Davis 26, McDowell 30. A majority of the votes having been cast for Mr. McDowell, he was declared the nominee.

Messrs. W. B. Rodgers, present incumbent, L. P. Stone and W. O. Crawford were nominated for City Solicitor. The balloting resulted as follows: First ballot—Rodgers, 24; Stone, 19; Crawford, 1. Second ballot—Rodgers, 24; Stone, 20; Crawford, 12. Third ballot—Rodgers, 29; Stone, 22; Crawford, 5. Mr. Rodgers was declared the nominee.

The Mayor reported the following names dropped from the police roll: Thomas Swift, dismissed; Richard Moran, dismissed; Hugh McMullin, dismissed; Samuel Belfore, resigned; Joseph Thomas, resigned. The following appointments were approved: A. G. Buchanan, P. A. Costello, Patrick Molamphy.

The monthly pay roll, amounting to $16,422.08, and the special pay roll, amounting to $647.86, were approved. Included in this was a bill of $15.75 for seven days lost by Michael Brennan on account of his hands being frozen while lighting lamps

A resolution thanking Mr. John A. Fox for the courteous and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of chairman during the year was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned *sine die.*

Market Committee.

The Market Committee met last evening with Mr. Schwarm in the chair.

Superintendent Caskey reported as follows for December:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Diamond Market	$1,480 38	$526 23
South Side	609 47	241 73
Fifth Avenue Market	148 75	78 50
Adams Market	9 70	25 00
Total	$2,248 30	$871 46

Approved.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the committee adjourned *sine die.*

City Property.

The City Property Committee, with Mr. Barclay in the chair, met last evening in the City Clerk's office. The pay roll, amounting to $370.00, and bills amounting to $631.87 were approved.

A vote of thanks was returned to Chairman Hunter and Clerk Morrow, and the committee then adjourned *sine die.*

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McCORD & CO.
offer their entire stock of Seal Sacques at manufacturers' cost. Goods fresh and the latest shapes. Purchasers will find real bargains at
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